codling wind park

Environmental Impact Assessment Report

Volume 4

Appendix 15.7 Settlement Assessment


codling
wind park

Table of contents

List of tables

List of plates

Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Term in Full
CWP	Codling Wind Park
DART	Dublin Area Rapid Transit
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EIAR	Environmental Impact Assessment Report
LoD	Limits of Deviation
LVIA	Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment
OfTW	Offshore transmission works
OSS	Offshore substation structure
SLVIA	Seascape, Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment
SNH	Scottish Natural Heritage (now NatureScot)
WTG	Wind turbine generator
ZTV	Zone of Theoretical Visibility

Definitions

Glossary	Meaning
the Applicant	The developer, Codling Wind Park Limited (CWPL).
array site	The area within which the wind turbine generators (WTGs), inter-array cables (IACs) and the offshore substation structures (OSSs) are proposed
baseline studies	Work done to determine and describe the environmental conditions against which future changes can be measure or predicted and assessed
characteristics	Elements or combinations of elements, which make a contribution to distinctive landscape character.
Codling Wind Park (CWP) Project	The proposed development as a whole is referred to as the Codling Wind Park (CWP) Project, comprising of the offshore infrastructure, the onshore infrastructure, and any associated temporary works (construction/ decommissioning).
Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)	A systematic means of assessing the likely significant effects of a proposed project, undertaken in accordance with the EIA Directive and the relevant Irish legislation.
Environmental Impact Assessment Report (EIAR)	A document reporting the findings of the EIA and produced in accordance with the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations
Geographical Information System (GIS)	*'A system that captures, stores, analyses, manages, and presents data linked to location. It links spatial information to a digital database.'**
landcover	*'The surface cover of the land, usually expressed in terms of vegetation cover or lack of it. Related to but not the same as land use.'**
landfall	The point at which the offshore export cables are brought onshore and connected to the onshore export cables via the transition joint bays (TJB).
landform	*'The shape and form of the land surface which has resulted from combinations of geology, geomorphology, slope, elevation and physical processes.'**
landscape	*'An area, as perceived by people, the character of which is the result of the action and interaction of natural and/or human factors.'**
Landscape & Visual Impact Assessment (LVIA)	*'A tool used to identify and assess the likely significance of the effects of change resulting from development both on the landscape as an environmental resource in its own right and on people's views and visual amenity.'**
land use	*'What land is used for, based on broad categories of functional land cover, such as urban and industrial use and the different types of agriculture and forestry.'**
landscape value	*'The relative value that is attached to different landscapes by society. A landscape may be valued by different stakeholders for a whole variety of reasons.'**

Glossary	Meaning
magnitude (of change)	*'A term that combines judgements about the size and scale of the effect, the extent of the area over which it occurs, whether it is reversible or irreversible and whether it is reversible or irreversible and whether it is short or long term in duration.'**
offshore development area	The total footprint of the offshore infrastructure and associated temporary works including the array site and the OECC
offshore infrastructure	The permanent offshore infrastructure, comprising of the WTGs, IACs, OSSs, Interconnector cables, offshore export cables and other associated infrastructure such as cable and scour protection.
photomontage	*'A visualisation which superimposes an image of a proposed development upon a photograph or series of photographs'**
protected and designated landscapes	*'Areas of landscape identified as being of importance at international, national or local levels, either defined by statute or identified in development plans or other documents.'**
receptors	*'See Landscape Receptors and Visual receptors.'**
sensitivity	*'A term applied to specific receptors, combining judgements of the susceptibility of the receptor to the specific type of change or development proposed and the value related to that receptor.'**
significance	*'A measure of the importance or gravity of the environmental effect, defined by significance criteria specific to environmental topic'**
study area	SLVIA study area is a 50 km buffer from the outermost wind turbine generator (WTG)
susceptibility	*'The ability of a defined landscape or visual receptor to accommodate the specific proposed development without undue negative consequences.'**
visualisation	'*A computer simulation, photomontage or other technique illustrating the predicted appearance of a development.'**
wirelines	*These are also known as wireframes and computer-generated line drawings. These are line diagrams that are based on DTM data and illustrate the three-dimensional shape of the landscape in combination with additional elements such as the components of a proposed wind farm.'***
worst Case Scenario	The scenario derived from the range of potential possible design options, which will result in the greatest potential effect on a particular receptor being taken through the assessment process.
Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV)	*'A map, usually digitally produced, showing areas of land within which, a development is theoretically visible.'**

APPENDIX 15.7 SETTLEMENT ASSESSMENT

1 Introduction

1. This appendix forms part of **Chapter 15 Seascape, Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (SLVIA)** of the Environmental Impact Assessment Report (EIAR) for the Codling Wind Park (CWP) Project's offshore infrastructure and should be read in conjunction with the following Appendices and Figures:

- **Appendix 15.2** Representative scenario and LoD Assessment;
- **Appendix 15.3** SLVIA Methodology;
- **Appendix 15.5** Landscape Character Assessment;
- **Appendix 15.6** Viewpoint Assessment
- **Appendix 15.8** Sequential Visual Route Assessment;
- **Appendix 15.10** SLVIA Figures:
    - **Figure 15.7** Landscape planning designations (Context scale 1:460,000)
    - **Figure 15.8** Landscape planning designations (scale 1:150,000)
    - **Figure 15.9** Visual receptors (Context scale 1:460,000)
    - **Figure 15.10** Visual receptors (scale 1:150,000)
    - **Figure 15.11** Night-time light pollution
    - **Figure 15.12a** Blade tip height Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) of Wind Turbine Generator (WTG) option A (bare earth)
    - **Figure 15.12b** Blade tip height Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) of Wind Turbine Generator (WTG) option B (bare earth)
    - **Figure 15.12c** Comparative tip height Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) of Wind Turbine Generator (WTG) options A & B (bare earth)
    - **Figure 15.12d** Hub height Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) of Wind Turbine Generator (WTG) option A (bare earth)
    - **Figure 15.12e** Hub height Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) of Wind Turbine Generator (WTG) option B (bare earth)
    - **Figure 15.12f** Comparative hub height Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) of Wind Turbine Generator (WTG) options A & B (bare earth)
    - **Figure 15.13a** Blade tip height Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) of Wind Turbine Generator (WTG) option A (obstructed)
    - **Figure 15.13b** Blade tip height Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) of Wind Turbine Generator (WTG) option B (obstructed)
    - **Figure 15.13c** Comparative blade tip height Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) of Wind Turbine Generator (WTG) options A & B (obstructed)
    - **Figure 15.13d** Hub height Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) of Wind Turbine Generator (WTG) option A (obstructed)
    - **Figure 15.13e** Hub height Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) of Wind Turbine Generator (WTG) option B (obstructed)
    - **Figure 15.13f** Comparative hub height Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) of Wind Turbine Generator (WTG) options A & B (obstructed)
    - **Figure 15.14** Onshore viewpoint locations

- **Appendix 15.11** Visualisations[1]:
    - **Figure 15.17.3** Viewpoint 3 Great South Wall;
    - **Figure 15.17.4** Viewpoint 4 Dun Laoghaire Harbour;
    - **Figure 15.17.5** Viewpoint 5 Killiney Hill Obelisk;
    - **Figure 15.17.7** Viewpoint 7 Bray Promenade;
    - **Figure 15.17.10** Viewpoint 10 Greystones;
    - **Figure 15.17.11** Viewpoint 11 Kilcoole;
    - **Figure 15.17.12** Viewpoint 12 Six Mile Point, Newcastle;
    - **Figure 15.17.19** Viewpoint 19 Arklow;
    - **Figure 15.17.21** Viewpoint 21 Shankill Beach;
    - **Figure 15.17.24** Viewpoint 24 Kilcoole Rock; and
    - **Figure 15.17.26** Viewpoint 26 Greystones Beach Bear.

2. This appendix has identified main (named) settlements within the 50 km study area as part of the baseline, determined which settlements should be assessed further as part of the SLVIA, based on likely significant visual effects experienced by visual receptors (residents and visitors) and explained why specific settlements were scoped out of the assessment. Settlements scoped into the assessment were reviewed against Wind Turbine Generator (WTG) Option A and WTG Option B; the findings of which are presented in **Table 1** below.

3. This appendix should be read alongside **Appendix 15.6 Viewpoint Assessment** which details the nature of effects, based on variations in the layout and height of WTGs and Offshore substation structure (OSSs) for WTG Option A and B and should be read alongside **Chapter 4 Project Description**.

2 Main (Named) Settlements and Scoping

4. The SLVIA study area includes several settlements of various sizes, the majority of which are located along the coastline and linked to Dublin and its suburbs by the Dublin Area Rapid Transit (DART) line from Dublin to Greystones and the commuter service link from Greystones to Wicklow (forming part of the Dublin to Rosslare line), and a network of roads leading to the M11/N11; the main east coast motorway. Inland, the size of settlements reduces due to the nature of the topography influenced also by the principal land uses of agricultural and forestry.

5. The following main (named) settlements were considered as part of the baseline; focusing on settlements within a corridor with a maximum width of 6 km, running north south along the coastline. As referred to in **Appendix 15.6 Visual Assessment** at a low elevation onshore, visibility of the CWP Project WTG Options and Offshore infrastructure would decrease with distance. Field observations in combination with desk-based studies of aerial photography, and topographic data indicate that visibility of the CWP Project WTG Options and Offshore infrastructure would be experienced mainly within a corridor with a maximum width of 6 km, running north south along the coastline. Variations would exist where local topography and natural features have a strong influence on visibility, for instance, both the Vale of Avoca to the west of Arklow (confluence of Avoca and Aughrim River) and extensive areas of sand dunes south of Mizen Head restrict visibility of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure closer to the coastline.

    - Howth;
    - Dublin and its coastal suburbs including Merrion in the south and Baldoyle in the north.

[1] Each viewpoint included a visualisation pack with contextual, baseline, wireframes and photomontages. These are presented for both Option A and B (daytime) and referred to with the suffix A to G. Specific nighttime images were prepared for viewpoints 7, 10, 11 and 13 covered by the suffix I to N.

- Dun Laoghaire and adjacent settlements including Booterstown, Blackrock, Monkstown to the north of the Harbour and Sandycove and Dalkey to the south of the harbour;
- Killiney (covering Shankill to the south);
- Bray;
- Enniskerry;
- Kilmancanogue;
- Greystones;
- Kilcoole;
- Kipedder;
- Newcastle;
- Newton Mount Kennedy;
- Ashford;
- Ballyhara;
- Redcross;
- Rathnew;
- Wicklow; and
- Arklow.

6. The following main (named) settlements were scoped out of the assessment on the basis that receptors of these settlements would be unlikely to experience potential significant views of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure due to the nature of the topography, intervening landform and / or built form. Such receptors would likely experience at most a Negligible adverse (not significant) effect.

7. The scoping out of these settlements was undertaken following a review of aerial photography, **Figures 15.12 a to f** Bare Earth ZTVs for Blade and Hub Height and **Figures 15.13 a to f** Obstructed Zones of Theoretical Visibility (ZTVs) for Blade and Hub Heights (see **Appendix 15.10 SLVIA Figures**) and field visits.

- Ashford;
- Ballyhara;
- Enniskerry;
- Kilmcanagoe;
- Kilpedder;
- Howth;
- Redcross; and
- Rathnew.

8. The ZTVs presented a bare earth and obstructed analysis; the latter carried out using a topographic model that included settlements and woodland / forestry (derived from NEXTMAP25 surface mapping data) in order to provide a more realistic indication of potential visibility and to assess visual receptors to be scoped in or out of assessment. Obstructed ZTVs were prepared based on a 25 m resolution, and as such localised features such as small copes, hedgerows and individual trees were not considered as part of the ZTV model. The accurate extent of visibility on the ground therefore was less than that suggested on the ZTVs and confirmed through field visits.

9. Settlements scoped into the assessment were similarly informed by a review of aerial photography, field visits, bare earth and obstructed blade tip and hub height ZTVs (**Figures 15.12 a to f and Figures 15.13 a to f see Appendix 15.10 SLVIA Figures**) and include:

- Dublin and its suburbs;
- Dun Laoghaire and adjacent settlements;
- Killiney.
- Shankill;
- Bray;

- Greystones;
- Kilcoole;
- Newton Mount Stewart;
- Newcastle;
- Wicklow; and
- Arklow.

10. From such locations receptors may experience potential significant visual effects associated with the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure.

11. Views of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure experienced by visual receptors within other unnamed smaller settlements and individual dwellings/ farmsteads throughout the study area would vary sometimes filtered through intervening vegetation and / or built form. Such unnamed settlements which are considered "in the round" in **Appendix 15.4 Landscape Assessment** are unlikely to receive significant effects for the same reasons as described in paragraph 8 above

3 Main (Named) Settlement Assessment

12. Main (named) settlements within which visual receptors (residents and visitors) likely to experience significant effects associated with the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure were assessed against WTG Option A and WTG Option B, drawing on the figures referred to above and the SLVIA methodology referred to in Section 15.4 of **Chapter 15, SLVIA** and **Appendix 15.3 SLVIA Methodology**. As discussed above a more detailed description of the nature of the view for both WTG Options is covered in **Appendix 15.6 Viewpoint Assessment**.

13. **Table 1** below describes the baseline for each settlement, assesses both the visual sensitivity and magnitude of change and concludes on the significance of effect for all receptors (main named settlements) for both WTG Option A and B Where appropriate reference is made to viewpoints in **Appendix 15.11 Visualisations**.

14. The assessment should be read alongside **Appendix 15.2 Representative Scenario and Limits of Deviation** which refers to the construction, operational and maintenance and decommissioning phase impacts (day and nighttime) summarised as follows:

- Impact 1: Construction (daytime);
- Impact 2: Construction (nighttime);
- Impact 3: Operation and maintenance (daytime);
- Impact 4: Operation and maintenance (nighttime);
- Impact 5: Decommissioning (daytime); and
- Impact 6: Decommissioning (nighttime).

15. Limits of Deviation (LoD) presented in **Appendix 15.6 Viewpoint Assessment** concluded that the LoD would be insufficient to alter the magnitude of change between WTG Option A and B for all phases and, therefore, there would be no variation in the nature of effects between the WTG Options. Details of visual variations in the layout and height of WTGs and OSSs for Option A and B, are described in **Appendix 15.6 Viewpoint Assessment** with reference to visualisations presented at **Appendix 15.11 Visualisations**.

16. For reference and to inform the assessment process the definition of impact significance is illustrate in **Plate 1** below with a more detailed matrix presented in **Chapter 15 SLVIA, Table 15.14** Illustrative matrix of significant effects.

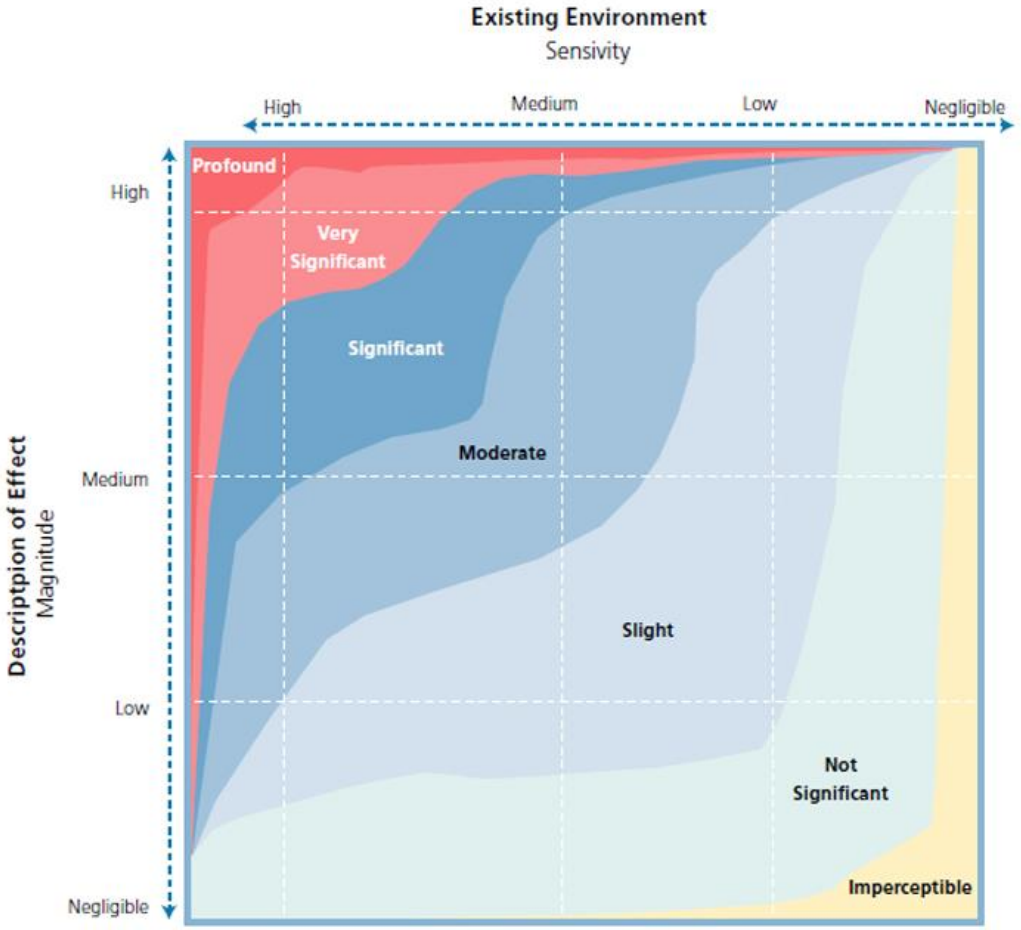

Plate 1 Definition of impact significance (edited from EIAR Guidelines, 2022)

Table 1 Assessment of Coastal Settlements

Settlements	Baseline	Visual Sensitivity	WTG Option A		WTG Option B	
			Magnitude of Change	Effects	Magnitude of Change	Effects
Dublin and its suburbs (extending from Merrion in the south to Baldoyle in the north) (see **Figure 15.17.3**: Viewpoint 3 - Great South Wall) see **Appendix 15.11 Visualisations.**	Located 31 km to the northwest of the array site (based on viewpoint 3 and to the nearest WTG). Dublin comprises a series of suburbs extending between Baldoyle in the north, to Merrion in the south which have seaward views along the coastline across Dublin Bay. Tourism is part of the economy of these	These suburbs, which lie on the coast, are not covered by any landscape related designation but do represent the views of visitors and residents and have been assessed as of Community value. Susceptibility has been assessed as High since the change in view would be experienced by visitors, residents and the local community of the suburbs of Dublin.	From Dublin's suburbs the WTGs with aviation lights and OSSs would be barely discernible beyond North Bull Island, and the OfTI works during construction would be visible offshore from suburbs south of Poolbeg Peninsula including Sandymount and Merrion suburbs, based on site visits and a review of the obstructed ZTVs. **Construction / Decommissioning:** During construction / decommissioning there would be an increase in the concentration of construction / decommissioning vessels (including Jack Up Vessel or Dynamic Positioning Vessels) for seabed preparation, foundation piling and construction /	Sensitivity has been assessed as **High-Medium**, and magnitude of change is **Low-Negligible** for construction / decommissioning (day / night) resulting in a **Not Significant** (not significant) effect. During operation / maintenance (day) the magnitude of change has been assessed as **Medium-Low** generating a **Moderate – Slight** (not significant) effect During operation / maintenance (nighttime) the magnitude of	From Dublin's suburbs the WTGs with aviation lights and OSSs would be barely discernible beyond North Bull Island, and the OfTI works during construction would be visible offshore from suburbs south of Poolbeg Peninsula including Sandymount and Merrion suburbs, based on site visits and a review of the obstructed ZTVs. **Construction / Decommissioning**: During construction / decommissioning there would be an increase in the concentration of construction / decommissioning vessels (including Jack Up Vessel or Dynamic Positioning Vessels) for seabed preparation, foundation piling and	Sensitivity has been assessed as **High-Medium**, and magnitude of change is **Low-Negligible** for construction / decommissioning (day / night) resulting in a **Not Significant** (not significant) effect. During operation/ maintenance (day) the magnitude of change has been assessed as **Medium-Low** generating a **Moderate – Slight** (not significant) effect.

Settlements	Baseline	Visual Sensitivity	WTG Option A		WTG Option B	
			Magnitude of Change	Effects	Magnitude of Change	Effects
	settlements given their relationship with Dublin and the nature of the views, culture / heritage and promoted walks. To the north, views of the open sea are partially restricted due to the presence of North Bull Island, Bull Wall and the Great South Wall which provides a degree of screening. South of Poolbeg Peninsula, views are onto Sandymount	Overall sensitivity has been assessed as **High-Medium**.	decommissioning of WTGs / OSSs (topside) around the array site, alongside movements to and from the landfall at Poolbeg Peninsula which would be prominent in the foreground, resulting from the installation of offshore export cables to the landfall (though it should be noted that this is not considered as part of SLVIA). Works would be temporary in nature, short term in duration (up to 2 years and limited in geographical extent. The resultant magnitude of change has been assessed as **Low-Negligible** (medium-small in scale, short-term and intermediate / localised in terms of geographical extent given the wider presence of construction / decommissioning vessels alongside the array site).	change has been assessed as **Low-Negligible** resulting in a **Not Significant** (not significant) effect. Note: There would be subtle variations in the layout due to LoD, with potential for further tipping to the right of the array site, however, the extent of change would be insufficient to alter the magnitude of change and consequential effects.	construction / decommissioning of WTGs / OSSs (topside) around the array site , alongside movements to and from the landfall at Poolbeg Peninsula which would be prominent in the foreground, resulting from the installation of offshore export cables to the landfall (though it should be noted that this is not considered as part of SLVIA). Works would be temporary in nature, short term in duration (up to 2 years) and limited in geographical extent. The resultant magnitude of change has been assessed as **Low-Negligible** (medium-small in scale, short-term and intermediate / localised in terms of geographical extent given the wider presence of construction /	During operation / maintenance (nighttime) the magnitude of change has been assessed as **Low-Negligible** resulting in a **Not Significant** (not significant) effect. Note: There would be subtle variations in the layout due to LoD, with potential for further tipping to the right of the array site, however, the extent of change would be insufficient to alter the magnitude of change and

Settlements	Baseline	Visual Sensitivity	WTG Option A		WTG Option B	
			Magnitude of Change	Effects	Magnitude of Change	Effects
	Strand, a large intertidal area located between the Great South Wall and Dun Laoghaire.		**Construction / Decommissioning Nighttime:** Temporary construction / decommissioning / safety lighting would be visible intermittently associated with the array site and deployment of construction / decommissioning vessels. This would be seen from Dublin Bay extending down the coastline to Dalkey Island, alongside the nighttime presence of vessels and intermittent lighting from lighthouses on peninsulas, islands and rocks, as well as the presence of onshore lighting including street lighting. The resultant magnitude of change would be **Low Negligible** (medium-small in scale, short-term (up to 2 years) and intermediate /		decommissioning vessels alongside the array site). **Construction / Decommissioning Nighttime:** Temporary construction / decommissioning / safety lighting would be visible intermittently associated with the array and deployment of construction / decommissioning vessels. This would be seen from Dublin Bay extending down the coastline to Dalkey Island, alongside the nighttime presence of vessels and intermittent lighting from lighthouses on peninsulas, islands and rocks, as well as the presence of onshore lighting including street lighting. The resultant magnitude of change would be **Low Negligible** (medium-small in scale,	consequential effects.

Settlements	Baseline	Visual Sensitivity	WTG Option A		WTG Option B	
			Magnitude of Change	Effects	Magnitude of Change	Effects
			localised in terms of geographical extent). **Operation / Maintenance:** The array site would be visible to the southeast with the WTGs and OSSs most visible. The array site would occupy 18.77˚ of the view at 31.5 km away to the south / southeast beyond Dalkey / Dalkey Island. The array site would appear to form an extension to the headland and the urban edge of Dublin's southeastern suburbs with a more naturalised ridgeline associated with Dalkey and Killiney Hill and associated obelisk. WTG Option A presents a slightly more organised and balanced WTG layout than WTG Option B; the distribution of WTGs would be more evenly spaced, though clustering		short-term (up to 2 years) and intermediate / localised in terms of geographical extent). **Operation / Maintenance:** The array site would be visible to the southeast with the WTGs and OSSs most visible. The array site would occupy 18.77˚ of the view at 31.5 km away to the south / southeast beyond Dalkey / Dalkey Island. The array site would appear to form an extension to the headland and the urban edge of Dublin's southeastern suburbs with a more naturalised ridgeline associated with Dalkey and Killiney Hill and associated obelisk. This Option would present a slightly more organised and balanced layout than WTG Option B; the distribution of	

Settlements	Baseline	Visual Sensitivity	WTG Option A		WTG Option B	
			Magnitude of Change	Effects	Magnitude of Change	Effects
			of turbines would be evident within the centre of the array site. Whilst there would be no apparent outliers or foreshortening, tipping would be apparent with roughly a quarter of the array site situated either behind the headland, island or Muglins lighthouse. Both Dalkey Island and Muglins Lighthouse would appear in front of the array site and would be difficult to “read" in isolation as illustrated in **Figure 15.17.3 a, b and c** (wireframe and photomontage) **see Appendix 15.11 Visualisations**. The resultant magnitude of change would be **Medium-Low** (medium-small in scale, long-term and localised in terms of geographic extent). The CWP Project’s offshore		WTGs would be more evenly spaced, though clustering of turbines would be evident within the centre of the array site. Whilst there would be no apparent outliers or foreshortening, tipping would be apparent with roughly a quarter of the array site situated either behind the headland, island or Muglins lighthouse. Both Dalkey Island and Muglins Lighthouse would appear in front of the array and would be difficult to “read" in isolation as illustrated in **Figure 15.17.3 d, e and f** (wireframe and photomontage) **see Appendix 15.11 Visualisations**. The resultant magnitude of change would be **Medium-Low** (medium-small in scale, long-term and localised in terms of	

Settlements	Baseline	Visual Sensitivity	WTG Option A		WTG Option B	
			Magnitude of Change	Effects	Magnitude of Change	Effects
			infrastructure would be a noticeable to prominent change in the view, with the addition of several features, would be of medium to small size and scale, though spanning over a narrow horizontal field of view of the overall view and would be seen in the distant ground on the skyline. **Operation / Maintenance (Nighttime):** Permanent navigational markings and aviation lighting associated with the northern and central part of the array site would be visible at dusk, during the night and at dawn and seen in context with existing lighting offshore, including transient marine vessels, particularly shipping, ferry and fishing vessels exiting and entering Dublin Port alongside lighthouses		geographic extent). The CWP Project's offshore infrastructure would be a noticeable to prominent change in the view, with the addition of several features, would be of medium to small size and scale, though spanning over a narrow horizontal field of view of the overall view and would be seen in the distant ground on the skyline. **Operation / Maintenance Nighttime:** Permanent navigational markings and aviation lighting associated with the northern and central part of the array site would be visible at dusk, during the night and at dawn and seen in context with existing lighting offshore, including transient marine vessels, particularly shipping, ferry and fishing vessels	

Settlements	Baseline	Visual Sensitivity	WTG Option A		WTG Option B	
			Magnitude of Change	Effects	Magnitude of Change	Effects
			extending down the coastline to Dalkey Island with onshore lighting associated with Dublin's suburbs (refer to **Figure 15.11** Night-time light pollution **see Appendix 15.10 SLVIA Figures**). Lighting would appear faint, in some cases flickering, due to being viewed beyond rotating blades and due to the intervening atmospheric conditions and distance. Lighting would cause a greater extent of the view to be lit intermittently but would be seen in the distance and in context with relatively high levels of light pollution already experienced from this location. The resultant magnitude of change has been assessed as of **Low-Negligible** (small in scale, long-term and		exiting and entering Dublin Port alongside lighthouses extending down the coastline to Dalkey Island with onshore lighting associated with Dublin's suburbs (refer to **Figure 15.11** Night-time light pollution (see **Appendix 15.10 SLVIA Figures**). Lighting would appear faint, in some cases flickering due to being viewed beyond rotating blades and due to the intervening atmospheric conditions and distance. Lighting would cause a greater extent of the view to be lit intermittently but would be seen in the distance and in context with relatively high levels of light pollution already experienced from this location. The resultant magnitude of change has been assessed as of **Low-Negligible** (small in	

Settlements	Baseline	Visual Sensitivity	WTG Option A		WTG Option B	
			Magnitude of Change	Effects	Magnitude of Change	Effects
			localised in terms of geographical extent).		scale, long-term and localised in terms of geographical extent).	
Dun Laoghaire and suburbs (considering Booterstown, Blackrock, Monkstown to the north of the Harbour and Sandycove and Dalkey to the south of the harbour) (see **Figure 15.17.4**: Viewpoint 4 - Dun Laoghaire Harbour) see **Appendix 15.11**	This settlement is located 26km to the northwest of the array site (based on viewpoint 4 and to the nearest WTG). Seaward settlements which extend eastwards along the coastline include Booterstown, Seapoint to the north of Dun Laoghaire harbour which have a northeast outlook, and Sandycove, and Dalkey to	This settlement is not covered by any landscape related designation but does represent the views of visitors / residents of **Community** value. Susceptibility has been assessed as **High** since the change in view would be experienced by visitors / residents of the settlement / suburbs of Dublin. Overall sensitivity has	Based on the obstructed ZTVs and field visits whilst views of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure would not be apparent from the suburbs of Booterstown, Blackrock and Seapoint north of Dun Laoghaire, due to screening by Dalkey headland and Dun Laoghaire Harbour, works offshore associated with the OfTI would be visible during construction / decommissioning. To the south of the harbour, the OfTI installation would be visible during the construction phase, and WTGs and OSSs during construction, operation, and decommissioning phases. **Construction / Decommissioning:**	It should be noted that the effects below are worst case and further inland and to the north views would be screened by landform, intervening built form and vegetation. Sensitivity has been assessed as **High-Medium**, and magnitude of change for phases - construction / decommissioning (day / night) has been assessed as **Low – Negligible** resulting in a **Not**	Based on the obstructed ZTVs and field visits whilst views of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure would not be apparent from the suburbs of Booterstown, Blackrock and Seapoint north of Dun Laoghaire, due to screening by Dalkey headland and Dun Laoghaire Harbour, works associated with the OfTI would be visible during construction only. To the south of the harbour, the OfTI installation would be visible during the construction phase, and WTGs and OSSs during construction, operation, and decommissioning phases. **Construction / Decommissioning:**	It should be noted that the effects below are worst case and further inland and to the north views would be screened by landform, intervening built form and vegetation. Sensitivity has been assessed as **High-Medium**, and magnitude of change for phases - construction / decommissioning (day / night) has been assessed as **Low –**

Settlements	Baseline	Visual Sensitivity	WTG Option A		WTG Option B	
			Magnitude of Change	Effects	Magnitude of Change	Effects
Visualisations.	the south of Dun Laoghaire harbour which enjoy more expansive views to the east and southeast. Tourism is part of the economy of these settlements, given their relationship with Dublin and the nature of the views, culture / heritage and promoted walks.	been assessed as **High-Medium**.	During construction / decommissioning there would be an increase in the concentration of construction / decommissioning vessels (including Jack Up Vessel or Dynamic Positioning Vessels) for seabed preparation, foundation piling and construction or removal of WTGs / OSSs (topside) around the array site alongside movements to and from the landfall at Poolbeg Peninsula resulting from the installation of offshore export cables. Works would be temporary in nature, short term in duration (up to 2 years) and limited in geographical extent. The resultant magnitude of change has been assessed as **Low-Negligible** (medium - small in scale, short-term	**Significant** (not significant) effect. During operation the magnitude of change has been assessed as **Medium-Low** (day) resulting in a **Moderate-Slight** (not significant) effect. During operation / maintenance (nighttime) the magnitude of change has been assessed as **Low – Negligible** resulting in a **Not Significant** (not significant) effect. Note: There would be subtle variations in the layout with further tipping to the right of the array site visible as a consequence of	During construction / decommissioning there would be an increase in the concentration of construction / decommissioning vessels (including Jack Up Vessel or Dynamic Positioning Vessels) for seabed preparation, foundation piling and construction / decommissioning of WTGs / OSSs (topside) around the array site, alongside movements to and from the landfall at Poolbeg Peninsula resulting from the installation of offshore export cables. Works would be temporary in nature, short term in duration (up to 2 years) and limited to geographical extent. The resultant magnitude of change would be **Low - Negligible** (medium-small in scale, short-term	**Negligible** resulting in a **Not Significant** (not significant) effect. During operation the magnitude of change has been assessed as **Medium-Low** (day) resulting in a **Moderate-Slight** (not significant) effect. During operation / maintenance (nighttime) the magnitude of change has been assessed as **Low – Negligible** resulting in a **Not Significant**

Settlements	Baseline	Visual Sensitivity	WTG Option A		WTG Option B	
			Magnitude of Change	Effects	Magnitude of Change	Effects
			and localised in terms of geographical extent). **Construction / Decommissioning Nighttime:** Temporary construction / decommissioning safety lighting would be visible intermittently associated with the northern part of the array site and deployment of construction / decommissioning vessels. This would be seen from Dublin Bay extending down the coastline to Dalkey Island alongside the nighttime presence of vessels and intermittent lighting from lighthouses on peninsulas, islands and rocks and the backdrop of a well-lit settlement. The resultant magnitude of change has been assessed as **Low-Negligible** (medium-small in scale, short-term (up to	LoD, however, these would be insufficient to alter the magnitude of change and consequential effects.	and localised in terms of geographical extent). **Construction / Decommissioning Nighttime:** Temporary construction / decommissioning safety lighting would be visible intermittently associated with the northern part of the array site and deployment of construction / decommissioning vessels. This would be seen from Dublin Bay extending down the coastline to Dalkey Island alongside the nighttime presence of vessels and intermittent lighting from lighthouses on peninsulas, islands and rocks and the backdrop of a well-lit settlement. The resultant magnitude of change has been assessed as **Low - Negligible** (medium-	(not significant) effect. Note: There would be subtle variations in the layout with further tipping to the right of the array site visible as a consequence of LoD, however, these would be insufficient to alter the magnitude of change and consequential effects.

Settlements	Baseline	Visual Sensitivity	WTG Option A		WTG Option B	
			Magnitude of Change	Effects	Magnitude of Change	Effects
			2 years) and localised in terms of geographical extent). **Operation / Maintenance:** The CWP Project's offshore infrastructure would be visible to the southeast with the WTGs and OSSs most visible. The array site would occupy 22.08˚ of the view at 26 km away to the south / southeast beyond Dalkey / Dalkey Island. The WTGs and OSSs would appear to form an extension to Dalkey Island and headland, merging with the urban edge of Dublin's southeastern suburbs and contrasting with a more naturalised ridgeline associated with Dalkey and Killiney Hill and associated obelisk. Over half the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure would either be fully or		small in scale, short-term (up to 2 years) and localised in terms of geographical extent). **Operation / Maintenance:** The CWP Project's offshore infrastructure would be visible to the southeast with the WTGs and OSSs most visible. The array site would occupy 22.42˚ of the view at 26 km away to the south / southeast beyond Dalkey / Dalkey Island. The WTGs and OSSs would appear to form an extension to Dalkey Island and headland, merging with the urban edge of Dublin's southeastern suburbs and contrasting with a more naturalised ridgeline associated with Dalkey and Killiney Hill and associated obelisk. Over half the CWP	

Settlements	Baseline	Visual Sensitivity	WTG Option A		WTG Option B	
			Magnitude of Change	Effects	Magnitude of Change	Effects
			partially screened by the headland; with tipping occurring for just under a quarter of the array site. This WTG Option would present a slightly less organised and unbalanced layout than Option B. The WTGs would appear evenly spaced though there would be variation between the left and right of centre of the array site. The right of the array site which is visible presents a more oblique angle of view with rows of WTGs and clustering of WTGs, including to the centre array site. There would be no apparent outliers and foreshortening would not be discernible. Both Dalkey Island and Muglins Lighthouse would appear in front of the array site and would be difficult to "read" in isolation as illustrated in **Figure**		Project's offshore infrastructure would either be fully or partially screened by the headland; with tipping occurring for a quarter of the array. This WTG Option would present a slightly more organised and balanced layout than Option A. The WTGs would appear evenly spaced though there would be variation between the left and right of the view; the right of the view presenting a more oblique angle of the array site with rows of WTGs and clustering of WTGs, including to the centre array site. There would be no apparent outliers and foreshortening would not be discernible. Both Dalkey Island and Muglins Lighthouse would appear in front of the array site and would	

Settlements	Baseline	Visual Sensitivity	WTG Option A		WTG Option B	
			Magnitude of Change	Effects	Magnitude of Change	Effects
			15.17.4 a, b and c (wireframe and photomontage) see **Appendix 15.11 Visualisations**. The resultant magnitude of change has been assessed as **Medium-Low** (medium-small in scale, long-term and localised in terms of geographic extent). The array site would be a noticeable change in the view with the addition of several features, though medium-small in size and scale, spanning over a narrow horizontal field of view of the overall view and seen in the distant ground on the skyline. **Operation / Maintenance Nighttime:** Permanent navigational markings and aviation lighting associated with the northern and central part of the CWP Project's		be difficult to "read" in isolation as illustrated in **Figure 15.17.4 d,e and f** (wireframe and photomontage) **see Appendix 15.11 Visualisations**. The resultant magnitude of change has been assessed as **Medium-Low** (medium-small in scale, long-term and localised in terms of geographic extent). The array site would be a noticeable change in the view with the addition of several features, though medium-small in size and scale, spanning over a narrow horizontal field of view of the overall view and seen in the distant ground on the skyline. **Operation / Maintenance Nighttime:** Permanent navigational markings and aviation lighting associated with	

Settlements	Baseline	Visual Sensitivity	WTG Option A		WTG Option B	
			Magnitude of Change	Effects	Magnitude of Change	Effects
			offshore infrastructure would be visible at dusk, during the night and at dawn and seen in context with existing lighting offshore, including transient marine vessels, particularly shipping, ferry and fishing vessels exiting and entering Dublin Port alongside lighthouses extending down the coastline to Dalkey Island with onshore lighting associated with Dublin's suburbs (refer to **Figure 15.11** Night-time light pollution see **Appendix 15.10 SLVIA Figure**). Lighting would appear faint, in some cases flickering, due to being viewed beyond rotating blades and due to the intervening atmospheric conditions and distance. Lighting would cause a greater extent of the view to be lit intermittently but would be seen in the		the northern and central part of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure would be visible at dusk, during the night and at dawn and seen in context with existing lighting offshore, including transient marine vessels, particularly shipping, ferry and fishing vessels exiting and entering Dublin Port alongside lighthouses extending down the coastline to Dalkey island with onshore lighting associated with Dublin's suburbs (refer to **Figure 15.11** Night-time light pollution see **Appendix 15.10 SLVIA Figures**). Lighting would appear faint, in some cases flickering, due to being viewed beyond rotating blades and due to the intervening atmospheric conditions and distance. Lighting would, cause a	

Settlements	Baseline	Visual Sensitivity	WTG Option A		WTG Option B	
			Magnitude of Change	Effects	Magnitude of Change	Effects
			distance and in context with relatively high levels of light pollution already experienced from this location. The resultant magnitude of change has been assessed as **Low-Negligible** (small in scale, long-term and localised in terms of geographical extent).		greater extent of the view to be lit intermittently but would be seen in the distance and in context with relatively high levels of light pollution already experienced from this location. The resultant magnitude of change has been assessed as **Low-Negligible** (small in scale, long-term and localised in terms geographical extent).	
Killiney (considering Shankill further south) (see **Figure 15.17.5** Viewpoint 5 Killiney Hill Obelisk) (see **Figure 15.17.21** Viewpoint 21 Shankill	Located 22.7 km to the northwest of the array site (based on viewpoint 5 and to the nearest WTG). This settlement lies on the coast overlooking a bay which	This settlement is not covered by any landscape related designation but does represent the views of visitors and residents and is therefore of **Community value**.	Based on the obstructed ZTVs and field visits, the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure would be visible from properties fronting the coast and from elevated locations where intervening vegetation, built form and the topography does not screen views. **Construction / Decommissioning:**	It should be noted that the effects below are worst case and further inland views would be screened by landform, intervening built form and vegetation. Sensitivity has been assessed	Based on the obstructed ZTVs and field visits, the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure would be visible from properties fronting the coast and from elevated locations where intervening vegetation, built form and the topography does not screen views. **Construction / Decommissioning:**	It should be noted that the effects below are worst case and further inland views would be screened by landform, intervening built form and vegetation.

Settlements	Baseline	Visual Sensitivity	WTG Option A		WTG Option B	
			Magnitude of Change	Effects	Magnitude of Change	Effects
Beach) see **Appendix 15.11 Visualisations.**	extends from Dalkey Island in the north to Bray Head to the south. The DART railway line forms a divide between the settlement edge and the bay. The settlement extends further south merging with Shankill. The settlement has an easterly / southeasterly aspect with seaward views forming the main focal point from properties along the coastal edge.	Susceptibilityhas been assessed as **High** since the change in view would be experienced by visitors / residents of the settlement. Overall sensitivity has been assessed as **High-Medium**.	During construction / decommissioning there would be an increase in the concentration of construction / decommissioning vessels (including Jack Up Vessel or Dynamic Positioning Vessels) for seabed preparation, foundation piling and construction / decommissioning of WTGs / OSSs (topside) around the array site. Works would be temporary in nature, short term in duration and limited in terms of geographical extent. The resultant magnitude of change has been assessed as **Medium-Low** (medium-small in scale, short-term and intermediate in terms of geographical extent, given the wider presence of construction /	as **High-Medium**, and magnitude of change has been assessed as **Medium-Low** for construction / decommissioning (day) resulting in a **Moderate-Slight (not significant**) effect. During construction / decommissioning (night) the magnitude of change has been assessed as **Low** resulting in a **Slight** (not significant) effect. During operation / maintenance (day) the magnitude of change has been assessed as **Medium** resulting	During construction / decommissioning there would be an increase in the concentration of construction / decommissioning vessels (including Jack Up Vessel or Dynamic Positioning Vessels) for seabed preparation, foundation piling and construction / decommissioning of WTGs / OSSs (topside) around the array site. Works would be temporary in nature, short term in duration and limited in terms of geographical extent. The resultant magnitude of change has been assessed as **Medium-Low** (medium-small in scale, short-term and intermediate in terms of geographical extent, given the wider presence of construction /	Sensitivity has been assessed as **High-Medium**, and magnitude of change has been assessed as **Medium-Low** for construction / decommissioning (day / night) resulting in a **Moderate-Slight (not significant**) effect, During construction / decommissioning (night) the magnitude of change has been assessed as **Low** resulting in a **Slight** (not significant) effect.

Settlements	Baseline	Visual Sensitivity	WTG Option A		WTG Option B	
			Magnitude of Change	Effects	Magnitude of Change	Effects
			decommissioning vessels alongside the array site). **Construction/ Decommissioning Nighttime:** Temporary construction / decommissioning safety lighting would be visible intermittently associated with the entire array site and deployment of construction / decommissioning vessels. This would be seen from Killiney Bay, Sorrento Point across to Bray Head, alongside the nighttime presence of vessels and intermittent lighting from Muglins lighthouse. The resultant magnitude of change has been assessed as **Low** (medium in scale, short-term (up to 2 years) and intermediate / localised in terms of geographical extent, given the wider presence of construction /	in a **Moderate** (not significant) effect. During operation / maintenance (nighttime) the magnitude of change has been assessed as **Low** resulting in a **Slight** (**not significant)** effect. **Note:** There would be subtle variations in the layout due to f LoD, however, the extent of change would be insufficient to alter the magnitude of change and consequential effects.	decommissioning vessels alongside the array site). **Construction / Decommissioning Nighttime**: Temporary construction / decommissioning safety lighting would be visible intermittently associated with the entire array site and deployment of construction / decommissioning vessels. This would be seen from Killiney Bay, Sorrento Point across to Bray Head, alongside the nighttime presence of vessels and intermittent lighting from lighthouses on peninsulas, islands and rocks. The resultant magnitude of change has been assessed as **Low** (medium in scale, short-term and intermediate / localised in terms of geographical extent, given the wider presence	During operation / maintenance (day) the magnitude of change has been assessed as **Medium** resulting in a **Moderate** (not significant) effect During operation / maintenance (nighttime) the magnitude of change has been assessed as **Low** resulting in a **Slight** (**not significant)** effect. **Note:** There would be subtle variations in the layout due to

Settlements	Baseline	Visual Sensitivity	WTG Option A		WTG Option B	
			Magnitude of Change	Effects	Magnitude of Change	Effects
			decommissioning vessels alongside the array site). **Operation / Maintenance:** The CWP Project's offshore infrastructure would be visible to the southeast with the WTGs and OSSs most visible. The array site would occupy 25.84˚ of the view at 22.6 km away. The array site would appear as two distinct developments offset from a central row of WTGs which are clustered. WTGs would be relatively balanced and organised to the right of the centre of the array site whilst to the left of centre of the array site WTGs would appear cluttered, disorganised and unbalanced, with one group of WTGs clustered to the immediate right of centre. One outlier would be apparent to the right of		of construction / decommissioning vessels alongside the array site). **Operation / Maintenance:** The CWP Project's offshore infrastructure would be visible to the southeast with the WTGs and OSSs most visible. The array site would occupy 26.17˚ of the view at 22.7 km away. The array site would appear as two distinct developments offset from a central row of WTGs which are clustered. WTGs would be relatively balanced and organised to the right of the centre of the array site whilst to the left of the centre of the array site WTGs would appear slightly cluttered and unbalanced. One outlier would be apparent to the right of the view. The view would appear	LoD, however, the extent of change would be insufficient to alter the magnitude of change and consequential effects.

Settlements	Baseline	Visual Sensitivity	WTG Option A		WTG Option B	
			Magnitude of Change	Effects	Magnitude of Change	Effects
			the view. There would be no tipping as illustrated in **Figure 15.17.5 a, b and c** (wireframe and photomontage) see **Appendix 15.11 Visualisations**. The array site would be offset from Arklow Wind Farm (commissioned June 2004) which lies to the right of the view and partially screened by Bray Head. The extent of the elevated view affected would run from the section of coastline between Sorrento Point and Shankill to Bray Head. Views of the WTGs and OSSs would not feature in views towards Killiney Hill, noted in the county development plan for protection due to being in the opposite direction. The resultant magnitude of change has been assessed as **Medium** (medium in scale, long-		slightly foreshortened given the relative size of the WTGs compared to WTG Option A, though there would be no tipping as illustrated in **Figure 15.17.5 d, e and f** (wireframe and photomontage) see **Appendix 15.11 Visualisations**. The array site would be offset from Arklow Wind Farm (commissioned June 2004) which lies to the right of the view and partially screened by Bray Head. The extent of the elevated view affected would run from the section of coastline between Sorrento Point and Shankill to Bray Head. Views of the WTGs and OSSs would not feature in views towards Killiney Hill, noted in the county development plan for protection due to being in	

Settlements	Baseline	Visual Sensitivity	WTG Option A		WTG Option B	
			Magnitude of Change	Effects	Magnitude of Change	Effects
			term and localised in terms of geographic extent). The CWP Project's offshore infrastructure would be a prominent change in the view, with the addition of several features appearing in the middle ground, though spanning over a narrow horizontal field of view of the overall view and would be seen on the skyline. **Operation / Maintenance Nighttime:** Permanent navigational markings and aviation lighting associated with the entire CWP Project's offshore infrastructure would be visible at dusk, during the night and at dawn and seen in context with some existing lighting offshore, including transient marine vessels and Muglins lighthouse, alongside onshore lighting		the opposite direction. The resultant magnitude of change has been assessed as **Medium** (medium in scale, long-term and localised in terms of geographic extent). The CWP Project's offshore infrastructure would be a prominent change in the view, with the addition of several features appearing in the middle ground, though spanning over a narrow horizontal field of view of the overall view and would be seen on the skyline. **Operation / Maintenance Nighttime:** Permanent navigational markings and aviation lighting associated with the entire CWP Project's offshore infrastructure would be visible at dusk, during the night and at dawn and seen in context	

Settlements	Baseline	Visual Sensitivity	WTG Option A		WTG Option B	
			Magnitude of Change	Effects	Magnitude of Change	Effects
			associated with Bray (refer to **Figure 15.8** Night-time light pollution). Lighting would appear to flicker, due to being viewed beyond rotating blades and due to the intervening atmospheric conditions and distance. The resultant magnitude of change has been assessed as **Low** (small in scale, long-term and localised in terms of geographical extent).		with some existing lighting offshore, including transient marine vessels and Muglins lighthouse, alongside onshore lighting associated with Bray (refer to **Figure 15.8** Night-time light pollution). Lighting would appear to flicker, due to being viewed beyond rotating blades and due to the intervening atmospheric conditions and distance. The resultant magnitude of change has been assessed as **Low** (-small in scale, long-term and localised in terms of geographical extent).	
Bray (see **Figure 15.17.7**: Viewpoint 7 - Bray Promenade) see **Appendix**	Located 18.4 km to the northwest of the array site (based on viewpoint 7 and to the nearest WTG)	This settlement is not covered by any landscape related designation. It falls within 1 Bray Town and Environs Coastal	Based on the obstructed ZTVs and field visits views of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure covering the array site would be partially screened by Bray Head to the southeast, which	Sensitivity has been assessed as **High-Medium**, and magnitude of change for phases - construction / decommissioning	Based on the obstructed ZTVs and field visits views of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure would be partially screened by Bray Head to the southeast, which	Sensitivity has been assessed as **High-Medium**, and magnitude of change for phases - construction /

Settlements	Baseline	Visual Sensitivity	WTG Option A		WTG Option B	
			Magnitude of Change	Effects	Magnitude of Change	Effects
15.11 Visualisations	This settlement abuts the coastline and extends between the harbour in the north, and Bray Head in the south with the seafront having a northeast aspect and forms the main focal point in views from properties, promenade, and commercial premises. Tourism is part of the local economy, based on the nature of the views, culture / heritage and	Cell, referred to in the Wicklow County Development Plan and seeks to *"To enhance the visual, recreational and natural amenities of the Bray coastal area"*. The settlement represents the views of visitors / residents and has been assessed as of **Community value**. Susceptibility has been assessed as **High** since the change in view would be experienced by visitors / residents of the settlement.	depending on location, a larger extent of the WTGs and OSSs would be visible from the northern promenade and properties, and lesser extent in the south. **Construction / Decommissioning:** During construction/ decommissioning there would be an increase in the concentration of construction / decommissioning vessels (including Jack Up Vessel or Dynamic Positioning Vessels) for seabed preparation, foundation piling and construction or removal of WTGs / OSSs (topside) around the array site. Works would be temporary in nature, short term in duration (up to 2 years) and limited in terms of geographical extent. The resultant magnitude of change has been	(day) has been assessed as **Medium-Low** resulting in a **Moderate-Slight** (not significant) effect. During construction / decommissioning (night) the magnitude of change has been assessed as **Low** resulting in a **Slight** (not significant) effect. During operation the magnitude of change has been assessed as **Medium** (day) resulting in a **Moderate** (not significant) effect. For operation / maintenance (nighttime) the magnitude of	depending on location, a larger extent of the WTGs and OSSs would be visible from the northern promenade and properties, and lesser extent in the south. **Construction / Decommissioning:** During construction / decommissioning there would be an increase in the concentration of construction / decommissioning vessels (including Jack Up Vessel or Dynamic Positioning Vessels) for seabed preparation, foundation piling and construction or removal of WTGs / OSSs (topside) around the array site. Works would be temporary in nature, short term in duration (up to 2 years) and limited in terms of geographic extent. The resultant	decommissioning (day) has been assessed as **Medium-Low** resulting in a **Moderate-Slight** (not significant) effect. During construction / decommissioning (night) the magnitude of change has been assessed as **Low** resulting in a **Slight** (not significant) effect. During operation the magnitude of change has been assessed as **Medium** (day) resulting in a **Moderate**

Settlements	Baseline	Visual Sensitivity	WTG Option A		WTG Option B	
			Magnitude of Change	Effects	Magnitude of Change	Effects
	promoted walks.	Overall sensitivity has been assessed as **High-Medium**.	assessed as **Medium-Low** (Medium-small in scale, short-term and intermediate / localised in terms of geographical extent). **Construction Nighttime:** Temporary construction / decommissioning safety lighting would be visible intermittently associated with the offshore development area and deployment of construction / decommissioning vessels to and from the landfall, seen alongside the nighttime presence of vessels, intermittent lighting from lighthouses on peninsulas, islands and rocks and a well-lit settlement. The resultant magnitude of change has been assessed as **Low** (medium in scale, short-term (up to 2 years) and intermediate / localised in	change has been assessed as **Low** resulting in a **Slight** (**not significant)** effect. Note: There would be subtle variations in the layout with further tipping to the right of the array site visible as a consequence of LoD, however, these would be insufficient to alter the magnitude of change and consequential effects.	magnitude of change has been assessed as **Medium- Low** (Medium-small in scale, short-term and intermediate / localised in terms of geographical extent). **Construction Nighttime:** Temporary construction / decommissioning safety lighting would be visible intermittently associated with the offshore development area and deployment of construction / decommissioning vessels to and from the landfall, seen alongside the nighttime presence of vessels, intermittent lighting from lighthouses on peninsulas, islands and rocks and a well-lit settlement. The resultant magnitude of change has been assessed as **Low** (medium in scale, short-	(not significant) effect. For operation / maintenance (nighttime) the magnitude of change has been assessed as **Low** resulting in a **Slight** (**not significant)** effect. Note: There would be subtle variations in the layout with further tipping to the right of the array visible as a consequence of LoD, however, these would be insufficient to alter the magnitude of change and

Settlements	Baseline	Visual Sensitivity	WTG Option A		WTG Option B	
			Magnitude of Change	Effects	Magnitude of Change	Effects
			terms of geographical extent). **Operation / Maintenance:** The CWP Project's offshore infrastructure would be visible to the southeast with the WTGs and OSSs most visible. It would occupy 34.5˚ of the view at 18.4 km away. The array site would appear slightly more unbalanced and disorganised compared to Option B. Clustering of WTGs would occur throughout the layout. Whilst approximately a quarter of the array site would be screened by Bray Head; there would be some tipping to the right of the view with blades visible above the lower elevations of the headland. No outliers would be discernible from this view. The WTGs		term (up to 2 years and intermediate/localised in terms of geographical extent). **Operation / Maintenance:** The CWP Project's offshore infrastructure would be visible to the southeast with the WTGs and OSSs most visible. It would occupy 34.72˚ of the view at 18.4 km away. The array site would appear slightly more balanced and organised compared to Option A, though clustering of WTGs would still be evident and views slightly foreshortened. Whilst approximately a quarter of the array site would be screened by Bray Head; there would be some tipping to the right of the view with blades visible above the lower elevations of the headland. No outliers	consequential effects.

Settlements	Baseline	Visual Sensitivity	WTG Option A		WTG Option B	
			Magnitude of Change	Effects	Magnitude of Change	Effects
			would also introduce an uncharacteristic feature into what appears, on higher ground to be naturalistic as illustrated in **Figure 15.17.7a to c and h, i to j** (wireframe and photomontage day and night) see **Appendix 15.11 Visualisations**. The resultant magnitude of change has been assessed as **Medium** (medium in scale, long-term and localised / intermediate in terms of geographic extent). The CWP Project's offshore infrastructure would be a prominent change in the view with the addition of several features appearing in the middle ground and seen on the skyline, though spanning over a narrow horizontal field of view of the overall view.		would be discernible from this view. The WTGs would also introduce an uncharacteristic feature into what appears, on higher ground to be naturalistic as illustrated in **Figure 15.17.7 d to f and h, k, l, m and n** (wireframe and photomontage day and night) see **Appendix 15.11 Visualisations**. The resultant magnitude of change has been assessed as **Medium** (medium in scale, long-term and localised / intermediate in terms of geographic extent). The CWP Project's offshore infrastructure would be a prominent change in the view with the addition of several features appearing in the middle ground and seen on the skyline, though spanning over a narrow horizontal	

Settlements	Baseline	Visual Sensitivity	WTG Option A		WTG Option B	
			Magnitude of Change	Effects	Magnitude of Change	Effects
			Operation / Maintenance Nighttime: Permanent navigational markings and aviation lighting associated with the entire CWP Project's offshore infrastructure would be visible at dusk, during the night and at dawn and seen in context with some existing lighting offshore, including transient marine vessels and Muglins lighthouse, alongside onshore lighting associated with Bray (refer to **Figure 15.11** Night-time light pollution see **Appendix 15.10 SLVIA Figures**). Lighting would appear to flicker as a result of being viewed beyond rotating blades and due to the intervening atmospheric conditions and distance. Aviation lights mounted on the southern WTGs would be screened from the settlement by Bray Head.		field of view of the overall view. **Operation / Maintenance Nighttime:** Permanent navigational markings and aviation lighting associated with the entire CWP Project's offshore infrastructure would be visible at dusk, during the night and at dawn and seen in context with some existing lighting offshore, including transient marine vessels and Muglins lighthouse, alongside onshore lighting associated with Bray (refer to **Figure 15.11** Night-time light pollution see **Appendix 15.10 SLVIA Figures**). Lighting would appear to flicker as a result of being viewed beyond rotating blades and due to the intervening atmospheric conditions and distance.	

Settlements	Baseline	Visual Sensitivity	WTG Option A		WTG Option B	
			Magnitude of Change	Effects	Magnitude of Change	Effects
			The resultant magnitude of change has been assessed as **Low** (small in scale, long-term and intermediate in terms of geographical extent).		Aviation lights mounted on the southern WTGs would be screened from the settlement by Bray Head. The resultant magnitude of change has been assessed as **Low** (small in scale, long-term and intermediate in terms of geographical extent).	
Greystones (see **Figure 15.17.10:** Viewpoint 10 – Greystones) (see **Figure 15.17.26** Viewpoint 26 Greystones Beach Bear) **Appendix 15.11 Visualisations**	Located 15 km to the northwest of the array site (based on viewpoint 10 and to the nearest WTG). This settlement abuts the coastline and extends between the harbour in the north, and Greystones South Beach to the south with the	This settlement is not covered by any landscape related designation but falls within No 4 Greystones Town and Environs Coastal Cell, referred to in the Wicklow County Development Plan which seeks to improve access and development/ enhance visitor and recreational	Based on the obstructed ZTVs and field visits, views of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure would at worst be open views from the promenade and residential properties along the Strand, Cliff Road, and Marine Road, reducing westwards on account of increased screening from built form. **Construction / Decommissioning**: There would be an increase in the concentration of construction /	Sensitivity has been assessed as **High-Medium**, and magnitude of change has been assessed as **Medium** for construction / decommissioning (day / night) resulting in a **Moderate (not significant**) effect. During operation / maintenance (day) the magnitude of change has been	Based on the obstructed ZTVs and field visits, views of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure would at worst be open views from the promenade and residential properties along the Strand, Cliff Road, and Marine Road, reducing westwards on account of increased screening from built form. **Construction / Decommissioning**: During construction / decommissioning there would be an increase in the concentration of	Sensitivity has been assessed as **High-Medium**, and magnitude of change has been assessed as **Medium** for construction / decommissioning (day / night) resulting in a **Moderate (not significant**) effect. During operation / maintenance (day) the

Settlements	Baseline	Visual Sensitivity	WTG Option A		WTG Option B	
			Magnitude of Change	Effects	Magnitude of Change	Effects
	seafront having a northeast aspect and forming the main focal point in views from properties, promenade and commercial premises, which overlook a series of small beaches. Tourism is part of the local economy in the settlement, based on the nature of the views, culture / heritage and promoted walks.	facilities along the coastal area. The settlement represents the views of visitors / residents and has been assessed as of **Community** value. Susceptibility has been assessed as **High** since the change in view would be experienced by visitors / residents of the settlement. Overall sensitivity has been assessed as **High-Medium**.	decommissioning vessels (including Jack Up Vessel or Dynamic Positioning Vessels) for seabed preparation, foundation piling and construction of WTGs / OSSs (topside) around the array site, alongside movements to and from the landfall at Poolbeg Peninsula, though views across the landfall would not be apparent. Works would be temporary in nature, short term in duration (up to 2 years) and limited in terms of geographic extent. The resultant magnitude of change has been assessed as **Medium** (medium in scale, short-term and wide / intermediate in terms of geographical extent, given the wider presence of construction / decommissioning vessels alongside the array site.	assessed as **High** resulting in a **Very Significant** (significant) effect. During operation / maintenance (nighttime) the magnitude of change has been assessed as **Medium-Low** resulting in a **Moderate-Slight (not significant)** effect. . Note: There would be subtle variations in the layout as a consequence of LoD, however, these would be insufficient to alter the magnitude of change and	construction vessels (including Jack Up Vessel or Dynamic Positioning Vessels) for sea bed preparation, foundation piling and construction of WTGs / OSSs (topside) around the array site, alongside movements to and from the landfall at Poolbeg Peninsula, though views across the landfall would not be apparent from this location. Works would be temporary in nature, short term in duration (up to 2 years) and limited in terms of geographic extent. The resultant magnitude of change has been assessed as **Medium** (medium in scale, short-term and wide / intermediate in terms of geographical extent, given the wider presence of construction / decommissioning	magnitude of change has been assessed as **High** resulting in a **Very Significant** (significant) effect. During operation / maintenance (nighttime) he magnitude of change has been assessed as **Medium-Low** resulting in a **Moderate-Slight (not significant)** effect. . Note: There would be subtle variations in the layout as a consequence of

Settlements	Baseline	Visual Sensitivity	WTG Option A		WTG Option B	
			Magnitude of Change	Effects	Magnitude of Change	Effects
			Construction / Decommissioning Nighttime: Temporary construction / decommissioning safety lighting would be visible intermittently, associated with the offshore development area and deployment of construction / decommissioning vessels increasing the extent of light pollution in seaward views. Nighttime views would be experienced from Greystones, though there would be no views of vessels entering and exiting the landfall due to restricting headlands. The resultant magnitude of change has been assessed as **Medium** (medium in scale, short-term (up to 2 years) and wide / intermediate in terms of geographical extent, given the wider presence of construction /	consequential effects.	vessels alongside the array site). **Construction / Decommissioning Nighttime:** Temporary construction / decommissioning safety lighting would be visible intermittently, associated with the offshore development area and deployment of construction /decommissioning vessels increasing the extent of light pollution in seaward views. Nighttime views would be experienced from Greystones, though there would be no views of vessels entering and exiting the landfall due to restricting headlands. The resultant magnitude of change has been assessed as **Medium** (medium in scale, short-	LoD, however, these would be insufficient to alter the magnitude of change and consequential effects.

Settlements	Baseline	Visual Sensitivity	WTG Option A		WTG Option B	
			Magnitude of Change	Effects	Magnitude of Change	Effects
			decommissioning vessels alongside the array site. **Operation / Maintenance:** The CWP Project's offshore infrastructure would be visible to the east, in the middle of the view between headlands, occupying around 44.71˚ of the view at 15.0 km. The WTGs and OSSs would be most visible with the array site appearing as two distinct parts, split by a central row of WTGs which would be clustered. The CWP Project's offshore infrastructure would be perceived from this view as relatively organised and balanced though there would be outliers to the far left and right of the view. There would be no perception of foreshortening or tipping as illustrated in **Figure 15.17.10 a to c and h, i**		term (up to 2 years) and wide/intermediate in terms of geographical extent, given the wider presence of construction / decommissioning vessels alongside the array site. **Operation / Maintenance:** The CWP Project's offshore infrastructure be visible to the east, in the middle of the view between headlands, occupying around 44.75˚ of the view at 15.0 km. The WTGs and OSSs would be most visible and appear, compared to WTG Option A, as slightly less organised or balanced visually with the clustering of WTGs to the left of centre in the view and to the far right of the view. Outliers would be visible to the far left and right. There would be no	

Settlements	Baseline	Visual Sensitivity	WTG Option A		WTG Option B	
			Magnitude of Change	Effects	Magnitude of Change	Effects
			to j (wireframe and photomontage day and night) see **Appendix 15.11 Visualisations**. The resultant magnitude of change has been assessed as **High** (large in scale, long-term and wide- in terms of distance). The CWP Project's offshore infrastructure would be a prominent change in the view with the addition of several features, would be large in size and scale spanning over a wide to intermediate horizontal field of view of the overall view and seen in the middle ground on the skyline. **Operation / Maintenance Nighttime:** The CWP Project's offshore infrastructure would generate additional sources of lighting from permanent navigational		perception of foreshortening or tipping as illustrated in **Figure 15.17.10 d, e and f and h, k to and n** (wireframe and photomontage day and night) see **Appendix 15.11 Visualisations**. The resultant magnitude of change has been assessed as **High** (large in scale, long-term and wide in terms of distance). The CWP Project's offshore infrastructure would be a prominent change in the view with the addition of several features, would be of large in size and scale spanning over a wide to intermediate horizontal field of view of the overall view and seen in the middle ground on the skyline.	

Settlements	Baseline	Visual Sensitivity	WTG Option A		WTG Option B	
			Magnitude of Change	Effects	Magnitude of Change	Effects
			markings and aviation lighting visible at dusk, during the night and at dawn. The CWP Project's offshore infrastructure's lighting would cause a greater extent of the view to be lit intermittently, although it would be seen in context with existing lighting offshore, including transient marine vessels alongside lighthouses either close to headlands or remote (Kish Bank) and medium levels of onshore light pollution already experienced from this location. The resultant magnitude of change has been assessed as **Medium-Low** (medium-small in scale, long-term and wide in terms of geographical extent).		**Operation / Maintenance Nighttime:** The CWP Project's offshore infrastructure would generate additional sources of lighting from permanent navigational markings and aviation lighting visible at dusk, during the night and at dawn. The CWP Project's offshore infrastructure's lighting would cause a greater extent of the view to be lit intermittently, although it would be seen in context with existing lighting offshore, including transient marine vessels alongside lighthouses either close to headlands or remote (Kish Bank) and medium levels of onshore light pollution already experienced from this location. The resultant magnitude of change has been assessed as **Medium-Low** (medium-	

Settlements	Baseline	Visual Sensitivity	WTG Option A		WTG Option B	
			Magnitude of Change	Effects	Magnitude of Change	Effects
					small in scale, long-term and wide in terms of geographical extent).	
Kilcoole (see **Figure 15.17.11:** Viewpoint 11 - Kilcoole) (see **Figure 15.17.24:** Viewpoint 24 - Kilcoole Rock) see **Appendix 15.11 Visualisations**.	Located 15 km to the west of the array site (from the centre point of the settlement). This settlement is inland, elevated and nestled around Kilcoole Rock with views across to the sea. This is a low-key tourist attraction, with an interpretation board but no clear parking provision and is predominately	This settlement is not covered by any landscape related designation but does represent the views of visitors / residents and has been assessed as of **Community** value. Susceptibility has been assessed as **High** since the change in view would be experienced by visitors / residents of the settlement.	Based on the obstructed ZTVs and field visits, views of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure would be limited to the fringes of the settlement on account of screening from built form and intervening vegetation. **Construction / Decommissioning:** There would be open views from elevated eastward looking properties. From such locations there would be an increase in the concentration of construction / decommissioning vessels (including Jack Up Vessel or Dynamic Positioning Vessels) for seabed	For receptors who would experience an open seaward view during construction / decommissioning (day and night) the sensitivity has been assessed as **High-Medium**. The magnitude of change has been assessed as **Medium** generating a **Moderate** (not significant) effect. During / operation and maintenance (day) the sensitivity has been assessed as **High-Medium**.	Based on the obstructed ZTVs and field visits, views of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure would be limited to the fringes of the settlement on account of screening from built form and intervening vegetation. **Construction / Decommissioning:** There would be open views from elevated eastward looking properties. From such locations there would be an increase in the concentration of construction / decommissioning vessels (including Jack Up Vessel or Dynamic Positioning Vessels) for	For receptors who would experience an open seaward view during construction / decommissioning (day and night) and operation and maintenance (night) the sensitivity has been assessed as **High-Medium**. The magnitude of change has been assessed as **Medium** generating a **Moderate** (not significant) effect.

Settlements	Baseline	Visual Sensitivity	WTG Option A		WTG Option B	
			Magnitude of Change	Effects	Magnitude of Change	Effects
	residential. A number of properties within the settlement have been orientated to take advantage of views towards the Irish Sea. For the majority of the settlement, buildings and surrounding tree cover reduces the extent of views and often the sea is not visible.	Overall sensitivity has been assessed as **High-Medium**.	preparation, foundation piling and construction or removal of WTGs / OSSs (topside) around the array site alongside movements to and from the landfall at Poolbeg Peninsula to the north, though views of the landfall would not be apparent from this location. Works would be temporary in nature, short term in duration (up to 2 years) and limited in terms of geographical extent. The resultant magnitude of change has been assessed as **Medium** (medium in scale, short-term and wide in terms of geographical extent). **Construction / Decommissioning Nighttime:** Temporary construction / decommissioning safety lighting would be visible intermittently, associated with the array and	The magnitude of change has been assessed as **High** generating a **Very Significant** (significant effect). During operation and maintenance (night) the magnitude of change has been assessed as **Medium-Low** resulting in a **Moderate-Slight** (not significant) effect. For remaining receptors of the settlement, magnitude has been assessed as **Low** to **Negligible** levels due to screening by buildings and	seabed preparation, foundation piling and construction or removal of WTGs / OSSs (topside) around the array site, alongside movements to and from the landfall at Poolbeg Peninsula to the north, though views of the landfall would not be apparent from this location. Works would be temporary in nature, short term in duration (up to 2 years) and limited in terms of geographical extent. The resultant magnitude of change has been assessed as **Medium** (medium in scale, short-term and wide in terms of geographical extent). **Construction / Decommissioning Nighttime**: Temporary construction / decommissioning safety	During / operation and maintenance (day) the sensitivity has been assessed as **High-Medium**. The magnitude of change has been assessed as **High** generating a **Very Significant** (significant effect). During operation and maintenance (night) the magnitude of change has been assessed as **Medium-Low** resulting in a **Moderate-Slight** (not

Settlements	Baseline	Visual Sensitivity	WTG Option A		WTG Option B	
			Magnitude of Change	Effects	Magnitude of Change	Effects
			deployment of construction vessels increasing the extent of light pollution in seaward views. Nighttime views would be experienced, though there would be no views of vessels entering and exiting the landfall due to restricting headlands. The resultant magnitude of change has been assessed as **Medium** (medium in scale, short-term (up to 2 years) and wide in terms of geographical extent). **Operation / Maintenance:** The entire CWP Project's offshore infrastructure would be visible to the east, in the middle of the view between headlands, occupying around 57.45˚ of the view at a distance of 13.4 km. WTGs would appear in distinct groups offset from a clustered	woodland resulting in **Slight to Negligible** (not significant) effects. Note: There would be subtle variations in the layout as a consequence of LoD, however, these would be insufficient to alter the magnitude of change and consequential effects.	lighting would be visible intermittently, associated with the array and deployment of construction vessels increasing the extent of light pollution in seaward views. Nighttime views would be experienced, though there would be no views of vessels entering and exiting the landfall due to restricting headlands. The resultant magnitude of change has been assessed as **Medium** (medium in scale, short-term (up to 2 years) and wide in terms of geographical extent). **Operation / Maintenance:** The entire CWP Project's offshore infrastructure would be visible to the east, in the middle of the view between headlands, occupying around 57.5˚ of the view at a distance	significant) effect. . For remaining receptors of the settlement, magnitude has been assessed as **Low to Negligible** levels due to screening by buildings and woodland resulting in **Slight to Negligible** (not significant) effects. Note: There would be subtle variations in the layout as a consequence of LoD, however, these would be insufficient to alter the magnitude of

Settlements	Baseline	Visual Sensitivity	WTG Option A		WTG Option B	
			Magnitude of Change	Effects	Magnitude of Change	Effects
			group of WTGs and OSSs just left of centre of the array site, with further clustering throughout the array. Within the distinct groups the WTGs would appear relatively balanced and organised, though there would be outliers to the left and right of centre the array site. There would be no tipping and foreshortening would not be apparent, given the context of surrounding residential development as illustrated in **Figure 15.17.24 a to c and h, l and j** (wireframe and photomontage day and night) see **Appendix 15.11 Visualisations**. The resultant magnitude of change has been assessed as **High** (large in scale, long-term and wide in terms of geographical extent). The CWP Project's offshore infrastructure would be a		of 13.4 km. WTGs would appear in distinct groups offset from a clustered group of WTGs and OSS just left of centre of the array. Less clustering would be apparent compared to WTG Option A. Within the distinct groups the WTGs would appear relatively balanced and organised, though there would be outliers to the left and right of centre the array site. OSSs would appear as distinct features. There would be no tipping and foreshortening would not be apparent, given the context of surrounding residential development as illustrated in **Figure 15.17.24 d to f and h, k to n** (wireframe and photomontage day and night) see **Appendix 15.11 Visualisations**. The resultant magnitude	change and consequential effects.

Settlements	Baseline	Visual Sensitivity	WTG Option A		WTG Option B	
			Magnitude of Change	Effects	Magnitude of Change	Effects
			prominent to large dominant change in the view with the addition of several features, would be of large size and scale, spanning over a wide horizontal field of view of the overall view and would be seen in the middle ground on the skyline. **Operation / Maintenance Nighttime:** The array site would generate additional sources of lighting from permanent navigational markings and aviation lighting visible at dusk, during the night and at dawn The CWP Project's offshore infrastructure's lighting would cause a greater extent of the view to be lit intermittently, although it would be seen in context with existing lighting offshore, including transient marine vessels alongside lighthouses, either close to headlands		of change has been assessed as **High** (large in scale, long-term and wide in terms of geographical extent). The CWP Project's offshore infrastructure would be a prominent to large dominant change in the view with the addition of several features, would be of medium to large size and scale, spanning over a wide horizontal field of view of the overall view and would be seen in the middle ground on the skyline. **Operation / Maintenance Nighttime:** The CWP Project's offshore infrastructure would generate additional sources of lighting from permanent navigational markings and aviation lighting visible at dusk, during the night and at dawn. The CWP Project's	

Settlements	Baseline	Visual Sensitivity	WTG Option A		WTG Option B	
			Magnitude of Change	Effects	Magnitude of Change	Effects
			or remote (Kish Bank) and medium levels of onshore light pollution already experienced from this location. The resultant magnitude of change has been assessed as **Medium-Low** (medium-small in scale, long-term and wide in terms of geographical extent).		offshore infrastructure's lighting would cause a greater extent of the view to be lit intermittently, although it would be seen in context with existing lighting offshore, including transient marine vessels alongside lighthouses, either close to headlands or remote (Kish Bank) and medium levels of onshore light pollution already experienced from this location. The resultant magnitude of change has been assessed as **Medium-Low** (medium-small in scale, long-term and wide in terms of geographical extent).	
Newton Mount Kennedy	This settlement is located 18.2 km from the array site and outermost WTG (from the	This settlement is not covered by any landscape related designation but does represent	Based on the obstructed ZTVs and field visits, views of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure within the array site would at worst	During construction / decommissioning (day and night the sensitivity has been assessed	Based on the obstructed ZTVs and field visits, views of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure within the array site would at worst	During construction / decommissioning (day and night the sensitivity has been

Settlements	Baseline	Visual Sensitivity	WTG Option A		WTG Option B	
			Magnitude of Change	Effects	Magnitude of Change	Effects
	centre point of the settlement). Situated inland, surrounded by farmland, this is a small settlement with little relationship to the coast with residential and commercial development. Views from properties beyond the village tend to be of farmland and the rising landform of the Wicklow Mountains to the west.	the views of visitors / residents and has been assessed as of **Community** value. Susceptibility has been assessed as **High** since the change in view would be experienced by visitors / residents of the settlement. Overall sensitivity has been assessed as **High-Medium**.	be limited to the fringes of the settlement on account of screening from built form and intervening vegetation, for much of the settlement, including woodland to the east of the settlement. **Construction / Decommissioning:** During construction / decommissioning there may be at worst, and especially in winter, partial filtered views through intervening vegetation and built form of a small proportion of the construction / decommissioning vessels (including Jack Up Vessel or Dynamic Positioning Vessels) for seabed preparation, foundation piling and construction or removal of WTGs / OSSs (topside) around the proposed location of the offshore development	as **High-Medium**. The magnitude of change has been assessed as **Negligible** resulting in a **Not significant** (not significant effect). During operation / maintenance (day) the sensitivity has been assessed as **High-Medium**. The magnitude of change has been assessed as **Low** resulting in a **Slight** (not significant effect). During operation / maintenance nighttime) the sensitivity has been assessed as **High-Medium**. The magnitude of change has been assessed as	be limited to the fringes of the settlement on account of screening from built form and intervening vegetation, for much of the settlement, including woodland to the east of the settlement. **Construction / Decommissioning:** During construction / decommissioning there may be at worst, and especially in winter, partial filtered views through intervening vegetation and built form of a small proportion of the construction / decommissioning vessels (including Jack Up Vessel or Dynamic Positioning Vessels) for seabed preparation, foundation piling and construction or removal of WTGs / OSSs (topside) around the	assessed as **High-Medium**. The magnitude of change has been assessed as **Negligible** resulting in a **Not significant** (not significant effect). During operation / maintenance (day) the sensitivity has been assessed as **High-Medium**. The magnitude of change has been assessed as **Low** resulting in a **Slight** (not significant effect). During operation/maintenance

Settlements	Baseline	Visual Sensitivity	WTG Option A		WTG Option B	
			Magnitude of Change	Effects	Magnitude of Change	Effects
			area and extending along the OfTI. Works would be temporary in nature, short term in duration (up to 2 years) and wide in terms of geographical extent. The resultant magnitude of change has been assessed as **Negligible** (negligible in scale, short-term (up to 2 years) and wide in terms of geographical extent). **Construction / Decommissioning Nighttime:** At worst and in partial filtered views through intervening vegetation and built form, a small proportion of the temporary construction / decommissioning safety lighting associated with the array site and deployment of construction / decommissioning vessels may be visible, especially in winter. The resultant	**Negligible** resulting in a **Not significant** (not significant effect). The extent to which the offshore development area would affect the settlement is limited, due to the presence of intervening vegetation and built form. At worst partial filtered views of the array site may be experienced during winter months. Note: There would be subtle variations in the layout as a consequence of LoD, however, these would be	proposed location of the offshore development area and extending along the OfTI. Works would be temporary in nature, short term in duration and limited to construction and decommissioning. The resultant magnitude of change has been assessed as **Negligible** (negligible in scale, short-term (up to 2 years) and wide in terms of geographical extent). **Construction / Decommissioning Nighttime:** At worst and in partial filtered views through intervening vegetation and built form, a small proportion of the temporary construction / decommissioning safety lighting associated with the array and deployment of construction / decommissioning vessels may be visible, especially	nighttime) the sensitivity has been assessed as **High-Medium**. The magnitude of change has been assessed as **Negligible** resulting in a **Not significant** (not significant effect). The extent to which the offshore development area would affect the settlement is limited, due to the presence of intervening vegetation and built form. At worst partial filtered views of the array site

Settlements	Baseline	Visual Sensitivity	WTG Option A		WTG Option B	
			Magnitude of Change	Effects	Magnitude of Change	Effects
			magnitude of change has been assessed as **Negligible** (negligible in scale, short-term (up to 2 years) and intermediate in terms of geographical extent). **Operation / Maintenance:** At worst, and in partial filtered views, a small proportion of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure may be visible, especially during winter months and between headlands. Differences between the WTG options described in **Appendix 15.6 Visual Assessment** would be difficult to determine, due to the layering effect of intervening vegetation and built form in the foreground. The resultant magnitude of change has been assessed as **Low** (small-negligible in scale, long-term and wide in	insufficient to alter the magnitude of change and consequential effects.	in winter. The resultant magnitude of change has been assessed as **Negligible** (negligible in scale, short-term (up to 2 years) and intermediate in terms of geographical extent). **Operation / Maintenance:** At worst, and in partial filtered views, a small proportion of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure may be visible, especially during winter months and between headlands. Differences between the WTG options described in **Appendix 15.6 Visual Assessment** would be difficult to determine, due to the layering effect of intervening vegetation and built form in the foreground. The resultant magnitude of change has been assessed as **Low** (small-negligible in scale,	may be experienced during winter months. Note: There would be subtle variations in the layout as a consequence of LoD, however, these would be insufficient to alter the magnitude of change and consequential effects.

Settlements	Baseline	Visual Sensitivity	WTG Option A		WTG Option B	
			Magnitude of Change	Effects	Magnitude of Change	Effects
			terms of geographical extent). **Operation / Maintenance Nighttime:** At worst, and in partial filtered views through intervening vegetation and built form, a small proportion of permanent navigational markings and aviation lighting may be visible at dusk, during the night and at dawn causing a greater extent of the view to be lit intermittently, though seen in context of some existing lighting offshore. The resultant magnitude of change has been assessed as **Negligible** (negligible in scale, long-term and wide in terms of geographical extent).		long-term and wide in terms of geographical extent). **Operation / Maintenance Nighttime:** At worst, and in partial filtered views through intervening vegetation and built form, a small proportion of permanent navigational markings and aviation lighting may be visible at dusk, during the night and at dawn causing a greater extent of the view to be lit intermittently, though seen in context of some existing lighting offshore. The resultant magnitude of change has been assessed as **Negligible** (negligible in scale, long-term and wide in terms of geographical extent).	
Newcastle (see **Figure 15.17.12:**	Located 15 km to the west of the array site and outermost	This settlement is not covered by any landscape related	Based on the obstructed ZTVs of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure, the	During construction / decommissioning (day and night)	Based on the obstructed ZTVs of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure the	During construction / decommissionin g (day and

Settlements	Baseline	Visual Sensitivity	WTG Option A		WTG Option B	
			Magnitude of Change	Effects	Magnitude of Change	Effects
Viewpoint 12 - Six Mile Point, Newcastle) see **Appendix 15.11 Visualisations**	WTG (based on the centre point of the settlement). This predominately residential settlement is situated inland from the coastline in farmland. Views to the coast are limited, being obstructed by topography and vegetation.	designation but does represent the views of visitors / residents and has been therefore assessed as of **Community** value. Susceptibility has been assessed as **High** since the change in view would be experienced by visitors / residents of the settlement. Overall sensitivity has been assessed as **High-Medium**.	proposed development would be visible, however, field visits confirm that views tend to be inwards with visibility beyond of farmland with hedgerows and woodland. To the west, landform rises towards the Wicklow Mountains. **Construction / Decommissioning:** During construction / decommissioning there may be, at worst and especially in winter, partial filtered views through intervening vegetation and built form of some of the construction / decommissioning vessels (including Jack Up Vessel or Dynamic Positioning Vessels) for seabed preparation, foundation piling and construction or removal of WTGs / OSSs (topside) around the array	the sensitivity has been assessed as **High-Medium**. The magnitude of change has been assessed as **Negligible** resulting in a **Not significant** (not significant effect). During operation / maintenance (day and night) the sensitivity has been assessed as **High-Medium**. The magnitude of change has been assessed as **Low** resulting in a **Slight (**not significant effect). The extent to which the Offshore development area would affect the settlement is limited, due to the	proposed development would be visible, however, field visits confirm that views tend to be inwards with visibility beyond of farmland with hedgerows and woodland. To the west, landform rises towards the Wicklow Mountains. **Construction / Decommissioning:** During construction there may be, at worst and especially in winter, partial filtered views through intervening vegetation and built form of some of the construction / decommissioning vessels (including Jack Up Vessel or Dynamic Positioning Vessels) for seabed preparation, foundation piling and construction or removal of WTGs / OSSs	night) the sensitivity has been assessed as **High-Medium**. The magnitude of change has been assessed as **Negligible** resulting in a **Not significant** (not significant effect). During operation / maintenance (day and night) the sensitivity has been assessed as High-**Medium**. The magnitude of change has been assessed as **Low** resulting in a **Slight** (not significant effect).

Settlements	Baseline	Visual Sensitivity	WTG Option A		WTG Option B	
			Magnitude of Change	Effects	Magnitude of Change	Effects
			site and extending along the OfTI. Works would be temporary in nature, short term in duration (up to 2 years) and limited to construction and decommissioning. The resultant magnitude of change has been assessed as **Negligible** (negligible in scale, short-term (up to 2 years) and wide in terms of geographical extent). **Construction / Decommissioning Nighttime:** At worst, and in partial filtered views through intervening vegetation and built form, some of the temporary construction / decommissioning safety lighting associated with the array site and deployment of construction / decommissioning vessels may be visible, especially	presence of intervening vegetation and built form. At worst partial filtered views of the array site may be experienced during winter months. Note: There would be subtle variations in the layout as a consequence of LoD however these would be insufficient to alter the magnitude of change and consequential effects.	(topside) around the array site area and extending along the OfTI. Works would be temporary in nature, short term in duration (up to 2 years) and limited to construction and decommissioning. The resultant magnitude of change would be **Negligible** (small in scale, short-term (up to 2 years) and wide in terms of geographical extent). **Construction / Decommissioning Nighttime:** At worst, and in partial filtered views through intervening vegetation and built form, some of the temporary construction / decommissioning safety lighting associated with the array site and deployment of construction / decommissioning vessels	The extent to which the Offshore development area would affect the settlement is limited, due to the presence of intervening vegetation and built form. At worst partial filtered views of the array site may be experienced during winter months. Note: There would be subtle variations in the layout as a consequence of LoD, however, these would be insufficient to alter the magnitude of

Settlements	Baseline	Visual Sensitivity	WTG Option A		WTG Option B	
			Magnitude of Change	Effects	Magnitude of Change	Effects
			in winter. The resultant magnitude of change during construction / decommissioning has been assessed as **Negligible** (small in scale, short-term (up to 2 years) and wide in terms of geographical extent). **Operation / Maintenance:** At worst, and in partial filtered views, some of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure may be visible especially during winter months and between headlands. Differences between the WTG options described in **Appendix 15.6 Visual Assessment** would be difficult to determine due to the layering effect of intervening vegetation and built form in the foreground. The resultant magnitude of change has been assessed as **Low**		may be visible, especially in winter. The resultant magnitude of change during construction / decommissioning has been assessed as **Negligible** (small in scale, short-term (up to 2 years) and wide in terms of geographical extent). **Operation / Maintenance:** At worst, and in partial filtered views, some of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure may be visible especially during winter months and between headlands. Differences between the WTG options described in **Appendix 15.6 Visual Assessment** would be difficult to determine due to the layering effect of intervening vegetation and built form in the foreground. The resultant magnitude of change has	change and consequential effects.

Settlements	Baseline	Visual Sensitivity	WTG Option A		WTG Option B	
			Magnitude of Change	Effects	Magnitude of Change	Effects
			(small-negligible in scale, long-term and wide in terms of geographical extent). **Operation / Maintenance Nighttime:** At worst, and in partial filtered views through intervening vegetation and built form, some of permanent navigational markings and aviation lighting may be visible at dusk, during the night and at dawn causing a greater extent of the view to be lit intermittently, though seen in context of some existing lighting offshore. The resultant magnitude of change has been assessed as **Low** (small-negligible in scale, long-term and wide in terms of geographical extent).		been assessed as **Low** (small-negligible in scale, long-term and wide in terms of geographical extent). **Operation / Maintenance Nighttime:** At worst, and in partial filtered views through intervening vegetation and built form, some of permanent navigational markings and aviation lighting may be visible at dusk, during the night and at dawn causing a greater extent of the view to be lit intermittently, though seen in context of some existing lighting offshore. The resultant magnitude of change has been assessed as **Low** (small-negligible in scale, long-term and wide in terms of geographical extent).	
Wicklow	Located 13.1 km to the	This settlement is not covered by	Based on the obstructed ZTVs and field visits,	During construction /	Based on the obstructed ZTVs and field visits,	During construction /

Settlements	Baseline	Visual Sensitivity	WTG Option A		WTG Option B	
			Magnitude of Change	Effects	Magnitude of Change	Effects
(see **Figure 15.17.13**: Viewpoint 13 - Wicklow) see **Appendix 15.10 Visualisations**	southwest of the array site (based on viewpoint 13 and to the nearest WTG). This settlement extends down to the coastline with the original village clustered around Wicklow Harbour. Several industrial complexes extend northwards from the harbour and there is not a promenade as with other County Wicklow settlements. However, there	any landscape related designation but falls within No 7 Wicklow Town and Environs Coastal Cell referred to in the Wicklow County Development Plan. The settlement represents the views of visitors / residents and has been assessed as of **Community** value. Susceptibility has been assessed as **High** since the change in view would be experienced by visitors / residents of the settlement.	views of the Offshore development area within the array site and associated offshore infrastructure would be from the fringes of the settlement and elevated locations around the settlement. **Construction / Decommissioning:** During construction there would be an increase in the concentration of construction / decommissioning vessels (including Jack Up Vessel or Dynamic Positioning Vessels) for sea bed preparation, foundation piling and construction or removal of WTGs / OSSs (topside) around the array site, alongside movements to and from the landfall at Poolbeg Peninsula, resulting from the installation of offshore	decommissioning /operation and maintenance (day and night) the sensitivity has been assessed as **High-Medium** and magnitude of change has been assessed as **Medium** for construction / decommissioning (day / night) resulting in a **Moderate (not significant**) effect. During operation / maintenance (day) the magnitude of change has been assessed as **High-Medium** resulting in a **Significant** (significant) effect.	views of the Offshore development area within the array site and associated offshore infrastructure would be from the fringes of the settlement and elevated locations around the settlement. **Construction / Decommissioning:** During construction / decommissioning there would be an increase in the concentration of construction / decommissioning vessels (including Jack Up Vessel or Dynamic Positioning Vessels) for sea bed preparation, foundation piling and construction or removal of WTGs / OSSs (topside) around the array site , alongside movements to and from the landfall at Poolbeg Peninsula, resulting from	decommissioning/operation and maintenance (day and night) the sensitivity has been assessed as **High-Medium** and magnitude of change has been assessed as **Medium** for construction / decommissioning (day / night) resulting in a **Moderate (not significant**) effect. During operation / maintenance (day) the magnitude of change has been assessed as **High-Medium** resulting in a

Settlements	Baseline	Visual Sensitivity	WTG Option A		WTG Option B	
			Magnitude of Change	Effects	Magnitude of Change	Effects
	are several coastal walks to the south leading to Wicklow Head and small coves taking advantage of the coastal location. Over time, the settlement has expanded onto high ground surrounding the harbour with many properties orientated to take in the seaward views, this results in a large part of the town being able to view the sea horizon to the east at	Overall sensitivity has been assessed as **High-Medium**.	export cables, though views of the landfall itself would not be apparent from this location. Works would be temporary in nature, short term in duration (up to 2 years) and limited to construction and decommissioning. The resultant magnitude of change has been assessed as **Medium** (medium in scale, short-term and intermediate / wide in terms of geographical extent, given the wider presence of construction / decommissioning vessels alongside the array site). **Construction / Decommissioning Nighttime:** Temporary construction / decommissioning safety lighting would be visible intermittently associated with the array site and deployment of	During operation / maintenance (nighttime) the magnitude of change has been assessed as **Medium-Low** resulting in a **Moderate-Slight (not significant)** effect. The offshore infrastructure would affect a large part of the settlement due to the landform; with views appreciated from elevated properties surrounding the harbour. Note: There would be subtle variations in the layout as a consequence of LoD, however,	the installation of offshore export cables, though views of the landfall itself would not be apparent from this location. Works would be temporary in nature, short term in duration (up to 2 years) and limited to construction and decommissioning. The resultant magnitude of change has been assessed as **Medium** (medium in scale, short-term and intermediate / wide in terms of geographical extent, given the wider presence of construction / decommissioning vessels alongside the array site). **Construction / Decommissioning Nighttime:** Temporary construction / decommissioning safety lighting would be visible	**Significant** (significant) effect During operation / maintenance (night) the magnitude of change has been assessed as **Medium-Low** resulting in a **Moderate-Slight** (**not significant)** effect. The offshore infrastructure would affect a large part of the settlement due to the landform, with views appreciated from elevated properties surrounding the harbour.

Settlements	Baseline	Visual Sensitivity	WTG Option A		WTG Option B	
			Magnitude of Change	Effects	Magnitude of Change	Effects
	different elevations, albeit with the settlement forming the foreground of such views.		construction /decommissioning vessels, increasing the extent of light pollution in seaward views. Nighttime views would be experienced from Wicklow, though there would be no views of vessels entering and exiting the landfall due to restricting headlands. The resultant magnitude of change has been assessed as **Medium** (medium in scale, short-term (up to 2 years) and intermediate /wide in terms of geographical extent, given the wider presence of construction /decommissioning vessels alongside the array site). **Operation / Maintenance:** The CWP Project's offshore infrastructure would be visible to the east in the middle of the view,	these would be insufficient to alter the magnitude of change and consequential effects.	intermittently associated with the array site and deployment of construction / decommissioning vessels, increasing the extent of light pollution in seaward views. Nighttime views would be experienced from Wicklow, though there would be no views of vessels entering and exiting the landfall due to restricting headlands. The resultant magnitude of change has been assessed as **Medium** (medium in scale, short-term (up to 2 years) and intermediate / wide in terms of geographical extent, given the wider presence of construction / decommissioning vessels alongside the array site).	Note: There would be subtle variations in the layout as a consequence of LoD, however, these would be insufficient to alter the magnitude of change and consequential effects.

Settlements	Baseline	Visual Sensitivity	WTG Option A		WTG Option B	
			Magnitude of Change	Effects	Magnitude of Change	Effects
			occupying around 47.76˚ of the view at 13.2 km. The view would be slightly oblique and framed by headlands and the rocky outcrop of Black Castle. Visually WTG Option A would present a slightly disorganised and unbalanced scheme compared to WTG Option B (**Figure 15.17.13 a to c and h, l and j** (wireframe and photomontage day and night) see **Appendix 15.11 Visualisations**. Rows of WTGs to the left and right of the view would appear cluttered and clustering would be evident. Four groups of outliers to the left of the view would be discernible. The southwestern edge of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure would be more prominent due to distance and the angle of the view. No		**Operation / Maintenance:** The CWP Project's offshore infrastructure would be visible to the east in the middle of the view, occupying around 47.84˚ of the view at 13.2 km. There would be a slightly oblique view with the view framed by headlands and the rocky outcrop of Black Castle. Whilst WTG Option B would present a more organised and balanced scheme than WTG Option A with towers more evenly spaced, clustering would be discernible particularly to the right of the view. Some outliers would be notable to the left of the view. **Figure 15.17.13 d to f and h, k to n** (wireframe and photomontage day and	

Settlements	Baseline	Visual Sensitivity	WTG Option A		WTG Option B	
			Magnitude of Change	Effects	Magnitude of Change	Effects
			tipping would occur in this view. The resultant magnitude of change has been assessed as **High-Medium** (large-medium in scale, long-term and intermediate in terms of geographical extent). The CWP Project's offshore infrastructure would be a prominent change in the view with the addition of several features, would be large-medium in size and scale, spanning over a wide horizontal field of view and would be seen in the middle ground on the skyline. Views would be affected from Wicklow, Wicklow Harbour and Harbour / Wall subject to the location, orientation and presence of intervening vegetation / built form. **Operation / Maintenance Nighttime:** Permanent navigational markings and		night) see **Appendix 15.11 Visualisations**. The southwestern edge of the CWP Project's offshore infrastructure would be more prominent due to distance and the angle of the view. No tipping would occur in this view. The resultant magnitude of change has been assessed as **High-Medium** (large-medium in scale, long-term and intermediate in terms of geographical extent). The CWP Project's offshore infrastructure would be a prominent change in the view with the addition of several features, would be large-medium in size and scale, spanning over a wide horizontal field of view and would be seen in the middle distance sitting on the horizon. Views would be affected from Wicklow, Wicklow	

Settlements	Baseline	Visual Sensitivity	WTG Option A		WTG Option B	
			Magnitude of Change	Effects	Magnitude of Change	Effects
			aviation lighting would be visible at dusk, during the night and at dawn and appear to flicker, as a result of being viewed beyond rotating blades and due to the intervening atmospheric conditions and distance. The CWP Project's offshore infrastructure would generate additional sources of lighting in seaward views, causing a greater extent of the view to be lit intermittently. The CWP Project's offshore infrastructure's lighting would be seen in context with medium levels of onshore light pollution already experienced from this location, but limited offshore lighting resulting from the transient movement of marine vessels. The resultant magnitude of change has been assessed as **Medium to low** (medium-		Harbour and Harbour / Wall subject to the location, orientation and presence of intervening vegetation / built form. **Operation / Maintenance Nighttime**: Permanent navigational markings and aviation lighting would be visible at dusk, during the night and at dawn and appear to flicker, as a result of being viewed beyond rotating blades and due to the intervening atmospheric conditions and distance. The CWP Project's offshore infrastructure would generate additional sources of lighting in seaward views, causing a greater extent of the view to be lit intermittently. The CWP Project's offshore infrastructure's lighting would be seen in context with medium	

Settlements	Baseline	Visual Sensitivity	WTG Option A		WTG Option B	
			Magnitude of Change	Effects	Magnitude of Change	Effects
			small -scale, long-term and intermediate in terms of geographical extent).		levels of onshore light pollution already experienced from this location, but limited offshore lighting resulting from the transient movement of marine vessels. The resultant magnitude of change has been assessed as **Medium-Low** (medium-small-in scale, long-term and intermediate in terms of distance).	
Arklow (see **Figure 15.17.19**: Viewpoint 19 - Arklow) see Appendix 15.11 Visualisations	Located 30.8 km to the southwest of the array site and the outermost WTG. This settlement is located on the north and south sides of the River Avoca, inland from the sea, with the	This settlement is not covered by any landscape related designation but is falls within 11 Arklow Environs Coastal Cell which seeks to enhance visual, recreational and natural amenities of the Arklow coastal area referred to in the	Based on the obstructed ZTVs and field visits, views of the offshore infrastructure would be from the fringes of the settlement and elevated locations around the settlement. **Construction / Decommissioning:** During construction / decommissioning there would be an increase in the concentration of construction /	Sensitivity has been assessed as **High-Medium**, and magnitude of change as **Low-Negligible** for construction / decommissioning (day) and for construction / decommissioning (night) the magnitude of change has been assessed as **Low**	Based on the obstructed ZTVs and field visits, views of the offshore infrastructure would be from the fringes of the settlement and elevated locations around the settlement. **Construction / Decommissioning: During** construction / decommissioning there would be an increase in the concentration of construction /	Sensitivity has been assessed as **High-Medium**, and magnitude of change is **Low-Negligible** for construction / decommissioning (day) and for construction / decommissioning (night) the magnitude of change would

Settlements	Baseline	Visual Sensitivity	WTG Option A		WTG Option B	
			Magnitude of Change	Effects	Magnitude of Change	Effects
	commercial harbour forming the easterly point. Views tend to be inward, and the seafront has not been developed by residential or commercial properties taking advantage of the seaward views. There are existing views of Arklow Wind Farm (commissioned June 2004).	Wicklow County Development Plan. The settlement represents the views of visitors / residents and has been assessed as of **Community** value. Susceptibility has been assessed as **High** since the change in view would be experienced by visitors / residents of the settlement. Overall sensitivity has been assessed as **High** - **Medium**.	decommissioning vessels (including Jack Up Vessel or Dynamic Positioning Vessels) for seabed preparation, foundation piling and construction or removal of WTGs / OSSs (topside) around the array site . Works would be temporary in nature, short term in duration (up to 2 years) and limited to construction and decommissioning. The resultant magnitude of change has been assessed as **Low-Negligible** (medium - small in scale, short-term (up to 2 years) and localised in terms of geographical extent). **Construction / Decommissioning Nighttime:** Temporary construction / decommissioning safety lighting would be visible intermittently, associated	resulting in a **Slight** (not significant) effect. During operation/ maintenance (day) the magnitude of change has been assessed as **Medium-Low** resulting in a **Moderate-Slight** (not significant) effect. For operation / maintenance (nighttime) the magnitude of change has been assessed as **Low** resulting in a **Slight (not significant**) effect. It should be noted that these effects are worst case. Whilst the settlement is	decommissioning vessels (including Jack Up Vessel or Dynamic Positioning Vessels) for seabed preparation, foundation piling and construction or removal of WTGs / OSSs (topside) around the array site. Works would be temporary in nature, short term in duration (up to 2 years) and limited to construction and decommissioning. The resultant magnitude of change has been assessed as **Low-Negligible** (medium - small in scale, short-term (up to 2 years) and localised in terms of geographical extent). **Construction / Decommissioning Nighttime:** Temporary construction / decommissioning safety lighting would be visible	be **Low** resulting in a **Slight** (not significant) effect. During operation / maintenance (day) the magnitude of change has been assessed as **Medium-Low** resulting in a **Moderate-Slight** (not significant) effect. For operation / maintenance (nighttime) the magnitude of change has been assessed as **Low** resulting in a **Slight (not significant**) effect.

Settlements	Baseline	Visual Sensitivity	WTG Option A		WTG Option B	
			Magnitude of Change	Effects	Magnitude of Change	Effects
			with the array site and deployment of construction / decommissioning vessels, increasing the extent of light pollution in seaward views. Nighttime views would be experienced from Arklow, though there would be no views of vessels entering and exiting the landfall due to restricting headlands. The resultant magnitude of change has been assessed as **Low** (medium in scale, short-term (up to 2 years) and localised in terms of geographical extent). **Operation / Maintenance:** The CWP Project's offshore infrastructure would be visible to the northeast in the middle of the view, occupying around 21.86˚ of the view at 30.8 km. The CWP Project's	largely inward looking; the sea is an important component in some views particularly from higher ground (i.e. Abbeylands to the south) and from specific areas of the settlement including Arklow Holiday Caravan Park to the north. The nature of effects would be lower for remaining receptors within the settlement whose views are partially or fully screened by intervening built form, vegetation and /or landform. **Note:** There would be subtle	intermittently, associated with the array site and deployment of construction / decommissioning vessels, increasing the extent of light pollution in seaward views. Nighttime views would be experienced from Arklow, though there would be no views of vessels entering and exiting the landfall due to restricting headlands. The resultant magnitude of change has been assessed as **Low** (medium in scale, short-term (up to 2 years) and localised in terms of geographical extent). **Operation / Maintenance:** The CWP Project's offshore infrastructure would be visible to the northeast in the middle of the view, occupying around 21.74˚ of the view at 30.8 km.	It should be noted that these effects are worst case. Whilst the settlement is largely inward looking; the sea is an important component in some views particularly from higher ground (i.e. Abbeylands to the south) and from specific areas of the settlement including Arklow Holiday Caravan Park to the north. The nature of effects would be lower for remaining receptors within the settlement whose views are partially or fully screened

Settlements	Baseline	Visual Sensitivity	WTG Option A		WTG Option B	
			Magnitude of Change	Effects	Magnitude of Change	Effects
			offshore infrastructure, which would be partially visible would appear to form an extension to what is perceived as a naturalistic headland and intertidal zone with little development. WTG Option A would present a slightly more organised and balanced scheme than WTG Option B, though clustering would be discernible particularly to the right of centre of the array site where WTGs would appear in distinct rows, given the angle of the view. The WTGs to the left of the centre of the array site would appear more evenly spaced. No outliers would be discernible. Tipping would occur to the left of centre of the array site with roughly half of the array site partially obscured by the headland as illustrated in **Figure 15.17.15 a, b**	variations in the layout as a consequence of LoD with further tipping to the left of the array, however, these would be insufficient to alter the magnitude of change and consequential effects.	The CWP Project's offshore infrastructure, which would be partially visible would appear to form an extension to what is perceived as a naturalistic headland and intertidal zone with little development. WTG Option B would present a less organised and unbalanced scheme than WTG Option A with clustering discernible particularly to the right of centre of the array site where WTGs would appear in distinct rows, given the angle of the view. The WTGs to the left of the centre of the array would appear more evenly spaced. No outliers would be discernible. Tipping would occur to the left of centre of the array site with roughly half of the array site partially obscured by the	by intervening built form, vegetation and / or landform. **Note:** There would be subtle variations in the layout as a consequence of LoD with further tipping to the left of the array, however, these would be insufficient to alter the magnitude of change and consequential effects.

Settlements	Baseline	Visual Sensitivity	WTG Option A		WTG Option B	
			Magnitude of Change	Effects	Magnitude of Change	Effects
			and c (wireframe and photomontage) see **Appendix 15.10 SLVIA Figures**. The resultant magnitude of change has been assessed as **Medium – Low** (medium - small in scale, long-term and localised in terms of geographic extent). The CWP Project's offshore infrastructure would be a noticeable change in the view with the addition of new features, would be of medium to small in size and scale, spanning over a narrow horizontal field of view and would be seen in the distance on the skyline. The CWP Project's offshore infrastructure would also be seen in context with Arklow Wind Farm (commissioned June 2004) which sits in the foreground. Views would be affected from Arklow Pier and Arklow, subject		headland and views would appear foreshortened given the height of the WTGs as illustrated in **Figure 15.17.15 d, e and f** (wireframe and photomontage) see **Appendix 15.10 SLVIA Figures**. The resultant magnitude of change has been assessed as **Medium – Low** (medium-small in scale, long-term and localised in terms of geographic extent). The CWP Project's offshore infrastructure would be a noticeable change in the view with the addition of new features, would be of medium to small in size and scale, spanning over a narrow horizontal field of view and would be seen in the distance on the skyline. The CWP Project's offshore infrastructure would also be seen in context with	

Settlements	Baseline	Visual Sensitivity	WTG Option A		WTG Option B	
			Magnitude of Change	Effects	Magnitude of Change	Effects
			to the location, orientation and presence of intervening vegetation / built form. **Operation / Maintenance Nighttime:** The CWP Project's offshore infrastructure would generate additional sources of lighting from permanent navigational markings and aviation lighting visible at dusk, during the night and at dawn. The CWP Project's offshore infrastructure lighting would cause a greater extent of the view to be lit intermittently and it would be seen against a darker sky with occasional existing lighting offshore, including transient marine vessels. The resultant magnitude of change has been assessed as **Low** (small in scale, long-term and localised in terms of distance).		Arklow Wind Farm (commissioned June 2004)which sits in the foreground. Views would be affected from Arklow Pier and Arklow, subject to the location, orientation and presence of intervening vegetation / built form. **Operation / Maintenance Nighttime:** The CWP Project's offshore infrastructure would generate additional sources of lighting from permanent navigational markings and aviation lighting visible at dusk, during the night and at dawn. The CWP Project's offshore infrastructure's lighting would cause a greater extent of the view to be lit intermittently and it would be seen against a darker sky with occasional existing lighting offshore,	

Settlements	Baseline	Visual Sensitivity	WTG Option A		WTG Option B	
			Magnitude of Change	Effects	Magnitude of Change	Effects
					including transient marine vessels. The resultant magnitude of change has been assessed as **Low** (small in scale, long-term and localised in terms of distance).	

4 Summary

17. This SLVIA has reviewed the potential impacts (impacts 1-6) of the CWP Project on main "named" settlements. It concluded that three settlements would experience potential Significant (significant) effects. Such effects would be experienced during operation / maintenance (impact 3, daytime) from Greystones, Kilcoole and Wicklow. Greystones and Kilcoole would experience Very Significant (significant) effects whilst Wicklow would experience Significant (significant) effects during operation / maintenance (daytime) detailed further below.

18. **Greystones:** During operation / maintenance (day) sensitivity has been assessed as **High-Medium**. The resultant magnitude of change has been assessed as **High** (large in scale, long-term and wide to intermediate in terms of geographical extent). generating a **Very Significant** (significant) adverse effect. The CWP Project's offshore infrastructure within the array site would be a prominent change in the view with the addition of several features, would be large in size and scale spanning over a wide to intermediate horizontal field of view of the overall view and seen in the middle ground on the skyline.

19. **Kilcoole:** During / operation and maintenance (day) sensitivity has been assessed as **High-Medium**. The resultant magnitude of change has been assessed as **High** (large in scale, long-term and wide in terms of geographical extent) generating a **Very Significant** (significant) adverse effect. The CWP Project's offshore infrastructure associated with the array site would be a prominent to large dominant change in the view with the addition of several features, would be of large size and scale, spanning over a wide horizontal field of view of the overall view and would be seen in the middle ground on the skyline.

20. **Wicklow:** During operation / maintenance (day) the sensitivity has been assessed as **High-Medium**. The resultant magnitude of change has been assessed as **High**-**Medium** (large-medium in scale, long-term and intermediate in terms of geographical extent) generating a **Significant** (significant) adverse effect. The CWP Project's offshore infrastructure would be a prominent change in the view with the addition of several features, would be large-medium in size and scale, spanning over a wide horizontal field of view and would be seen in the middle ground on the skyline. Views would be affected from Wicklow, Wicklow Harbour and Harbour / Wall subject to the location, orientation and presence of intervening vegetation / built form.

21. There would be no significant effects during construction / decommissioning (Impacts 1, 2, 5 and 6) on any of the Main (Named) Settlements and remaining effects would vary from Not Significant to Moderate (not significant) due to limited visibility and distance from the array site.

22. Visual receptors in Greystones and Kilcoole would experience Very Significant (significant) adverse effects. The CWP Project would appear as a prominent feature in some seaward views The view of the CWP Project would be confined to the coastal margins. Views from within the built-up area of the settlements would have limited or no views because of the screening effects of buildings and/or intervening vegetation.

23. For Wicklow visual receptors would experience Significant (significant) adverse effects. As with Greystones and Kilcoole, the CWP Project would be a prominent change, visible over a wide field of view, however based on the orientation of the settlement to the CWP Project effects whilst significant would be slightly less adverse. The view of the CWP Project would be confined to the coastal margins. Views from within the built-up area of the settlements would have limited or no views because of the screening effects of buildings and/or intervening vegetation.

5 References

24. Wicklow County Council (2022). Wicklow County Development Plan 2022 – 2028, Written Statement. Available at: https://www.wicklow.ie/Portals/0/adam/Documents/NZy04adS4UupjOnDVMmH9g/Link/Volume%201%20-%20FULL%20Written%20Statement%20CDP%202022-2028%20as%20altered.pdf [Accessed: January 2024].